THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 126 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1944 | ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

11th Day: 2,000 Planes Batter Reich; Hitler in Secret Visit to West Wall; Single War-Navy Department Backed

Bay State Voting Light; Nazis Isolate Denmark; Work Freeze Act Sought

The World's Day—April 25, 1944

Massachusetts: Presidential Primaries Open

Very light voting was reported today at Massachusetts presidential primaries held to name delegates to the Republican and Democratic national conventions. [Page 4.]

Fire and smoke in the Dexter Building in the heart of Boston's shopping district today damaged thousands of rationed shoes and the entire stock of a women's apparel store today, causing estimated losses of $330,000. [Page 2.]

Despite previous announcement that the more than a thousand striking truck drivers would return to work today, the strike affecting a dozen Southern New England transportation firms, continued this morning. The embargo on goods for shipment has been lifted, however. [Page 4.]

Europe: Nazis Move Swiftly to Isolate Denmark

Denmark was virtually isolated as Germans clamped down tightly on the turbulent Danish underground and cut off communications with Sweden. Hitler's special deputy and Minister to Denmark, Werner Best, warned that Denmark is "swarming" with Underground workers and that Germany's task is to "attack swiftly and sternly." [Page 6.]

Benito Mussolini had a narrow escape recently when a bomb was hurled at his automobile while he was driving near Lake Garda in Northern Italy, according to the Swiss newspaper Der Bund. The bomb, it was said, exploded only a few yards from the car.

Finland's peace failure has brought rumors in Stockholm that the United States is on the verge of severing diplomatic relations with Finland, but there has been no confirmation or denial from official quarters.

The Soviet Government will open a consulate in Palestine shortly, it was announced in Jerusalem. With an eye to the possibility of future trade relations between Palestine and Soviet Russia, the "Soviet Affairs Committee of the Jewish Agency," has just sponsored the publication of a pamphlet on the subject.

Prof. Oscar Lange of the University of Chicago—an American citizen of Polish origin—has arrived in Moscow from the United States to visit units of the Polish Army and study its nature and aims, according to an announcement of the Tass News Agency.

Britain's Budget, just presented to the House of Commons, discloses that last year Britain borrowed $11,000,000,000, or $216,000,000 less than in the previous year. From all reports, it appears that the pay-as-you-earn income tax method has been successfully launched.

Prime Minister Churchill has been asked by two Laborite members of Parliament to give assurance that no American proposals for permanent possession of Lend-Lease bases in the Western Hemisphere will be entertained by the British Govrnment. [Such a possibility was recently suggested in Washington.]

Sweden's reply to the Allied request to stop sending ball bearings to Germany was not satisfactory, United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull stated in Washington. Mr. Hull declined to say what the next move may be to close of this source of German war supplies, but his reply indicated that the United States does not consider the matter closed.

Washington: Essential Job Freeze Act Sought

A bill to freeze essential male workers between 18 and 45 in their jobs and to force nonessential workers of the same age group into war jobs under threat of military induction has been introduced by Senators Bailey (D) of North Carolina and Brewster (R) of Maine. [First Page, Second Section.]

More than 2,000 applicants for the Coast Guard Academy will take examinations on May 10 and 11 in more than 50 cities, the Guard's headquarters estimated.

A $1,330,846,168 Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill for the fiscal year starting July 1 was signed by President Roosevelt.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull conferred with a tripartisan Senate committee on plans for postwar organization of the world. He will issue a statement later, it was announced.

National: Montgomery Ward Workers Return

Workers at the Montgomery Ward and Company plant in Chicago returned to their jobs, ending a two-week strike, in compliance with a Presidential order to resume work. In Washington, it was announced that the deadline had passed without response from the Company to resume wage negotiations.

Six labor unions and the Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc., representing nearly all salmon canneries in the Far North, signed an agreement in Seattle ending a labor dispute which had threatened to hamper 1944 production.

C. I. O. machinists in Alameda, Calif., stopped work on the newly-launched Sea Flyer, a troop transport, and renewed a demand that corrective work on new ships be paid for at ship repair rates of $1.34 an hour, instead of the $1.21 rate for new ships.

The second naval vessel to be manned by a crew predominantly Negro, the Sub Chaser PC 1264, was commissioned in New York Navy Yard. It has white officers, 53 Negroes in the crew, and eight white petty officers who will be replaced by Negro officers, later.

Canada: Labor Dispute Hits Plant in Windsor

Settlement of the labor dispute which has stopped operations at the Ford Motor Company plant at Windsor, Ont., was sought as representatives of the Company of Local 200 of the United Automobile Workers of America, C. I. O., met today. The present dispute concerns grievance procedure and the possibility of a new labor agreement.

In Montreal a twin-engined bomber crashed into a block of buildings in the commercial district and burst into flames. The Canadian Press said nine persons were killed.

Encore Stops 'Ham' Actors

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP) — Markets Inspector Edna Johansen showed her credentials when a butcher charged her over-ceiling prices for some chopped meat and sweetbreads.

The butcher skimmed his straw hat to the floor, ripped off his apron. He wheeled about and pointing a finger at the boss, Edward Braunschweiger, shouted: "I told you this would happen. You're not going to make a criminal out of me. I'm through."

Out of the store he stalked as the boss explained he was a new employee and he didn't even know his name. Mr. Braunschweiger received a warning.

Several days later Inspector Johansen returned. There was the same butcher. "I told you this was going to happen," he began, then sighed: "Oh, oh."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Joseph Frasca declared in Municipal Term Court later that the butcher was William Tuerkheimer, partner of Mr. Braunschweiger and co-owner of the butcher shop for years.

They were fined $25 each and Mr. Braunschweiger was sent to jail for a day.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, April 25, 1944

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	15
Editorials	16
Financial Pages	12, 13
Lecture on Christian Science	7
Radio Timetable	5
Sports Page	14
Theater and Arts	5
The Home Forum	8
"A foretaste of eternity" (With French Translation)	
Today's Woman	10
Vermont Letter	4
Women's Club Activities	4
Advertising	
Amusements (grouped)	5
Classified	14
Hotels and Resorts (grouped)	11

Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Brookline—Daily.
Dover—Saturdays.
Cambridge—Today and tomorrow.

U.S. Declared Now at Peak Of Production

WMC official at Safety Conference says task is to hold it until all war needs have been met.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With 63,000,000 persons now in the nation's wartime labor force, the plateau of production and manpower has been reached, hence the only future direction for employment to take must be downward, A. C. Gernes, Acting Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission, told the second-day session of the Massachusetts Safety Conference this morning.

The new and greater tasks that Mr. Gernes described as facing the War Manpower Commission in its third year of operation lie in maintaining the peak of production until the military demands are definitely known. And staying on the plateau of production and manpower, he said, is definitely a more difficult job than climbing up to it.

The manpower chief spoke at a special industrial assembly of the Safety Conference which has attained one of the largest registrations in its 23 years and was punctuated this noon by the presentation of a highway safety award to the city of Somerville for the best record in accident reduction during the last year.

Governor Presents

Governor Saltonstall presented the honorary awards to maintain a 20-year-old Bay State tradition of gubernatorial attendance at the Saftey Conference. At the same time, My Bread Baking Co., of New Bedford, was given the industrial and inter-fleet award for accident reductions.

Highlighting the morning meeting was the staggering array of statistics revealed by Mr. Gernes indicating the "battle of production has been virtually won," and that all that was now necessary was to maintain the present levels until the military machine gives the signal for the gradual release of pressure.

From a total of 48,000,000 persons in the labor force in July, 1940, working in war production, the present figure is 63,000,000, Mr. Gernes disclosed. Of this number, he said, 16,500,000 are women.

New England's total labor force, the facts showed, increased from 3,600,000 in 1940 to 4,400,000 in January 1944 while unemployment in this region dropped from 550,-

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Stimson and McNarney ask quick approval of plan which would cut duplicate costs.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 25—Urging the speedy acceptance of the general principle of consolidation of the War and Navy Departments into a single department of the armed forces, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, was followed today on the stand before the House Committee on Postwar Military Policy by Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army, who then outlined the organizational set-up of such a single department.

A secretary for the armed forces would have over-all control of the three branches of the armed services—the Army, the Navy, and the Air Forces. (The Air Forces would be separate from the Army and Navy. There would be undersecretaries for the Army, for the Navy, and for Air.)

There also would be a fourth branch directly responsible to this secretary for the armed forces. It would combine the common supply services of the three branches, and it is in this combination in supply services that one of the major gains in the new setup is anticipated. It is expected that considerable, even extensive overlapping and duplication in servicing and supplying the forces could thus be avoided.

Three Chiefs of Staff

As the War Department envisages this single defense setup, there would then be a United States Joint Chiefs of Staff organization headed by a Chief of Staff to the Constitutional Commander in Chief. It would include three Chiefs of Staff—one for the Army, one for the Navy, and one for the Air Forces. Their work would involve military strategy and the making of a combined budgetary recommendation.

As in the civilian highest level, there also would be in the military a Director of Common Supply Services, though subordinate to the Chiefs of Staff.

Both Mr. Stimson and General McNarney urged that in setting up any such single department for the armed forces, only the broadest outline be specified, and that while immediate approval of such a unified department for the postwar

Continued on Page 11, Column 2

New British travel ban closes more possible leaks on preparations for second front.

LONDON, April 25 (AP)—A London source having close connections with the European Underground said today that Hitler is making a secret inspection of the West Wall defenses.

It was said to be made in company with an inspection party including Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz; Gen. Guenther Korten, Chief of Staff of the Air Forces, and Professor Tann, originator of the flak towers which are an important part of the West Wall defenses.

The Germans announced that Hitler had met Mussolini recently at a "secret" meeting place—perhaps the Brenner Pass, the Italian or French Riviera.

Neutrals reaching the Swiss border reported that "everything is being organized as though Lyon, 175 miles up the Rhone River in Southern France, would become a center of huge operations." Lyon has been a target of Allied bombers in recent weeks, as have other possible concentration points for German reserves.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 25—Britain's second-front security measures have reached a climax with new regulations that transform the island into a sealed fortress. After midnight April 27 no one will be allowed to leave the country.

This ban completes restrictions imposed on April 17 forbidding foreign diplomats to leave the country and requiring all diplomatic bags and messages to be censored, with the exception of those of the United States and Russia.

An order issued by the Home Office declares that the ban is imposed "for military reasons." The only exception is "for business of urgent national importance which cannot possibly be postponed," and it is indicated that this means, in effect, that only service personnel and high government officials henceforth will be able to obtain exit visas.

Three Days of Grace

There are three days of grace for priority travelers already in possession of exit permits, but they must get away before the midnight deadline of April 27 or their permits become useless.

These measures which, in effect, impose upon the United Kingdom what might be called a "one-way" state of siege are believed to be without precedent or parallel in modern history. In the past all travel to and from belligerent and even neutral countries has been subject to priority arrange-

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

Associated Press

MacArthur Watches Landing

Gen. Douglas MacArthur on April 22 watched from the deck of a cruiser while his forces invaded Hollandia, New Guinea, moving closer to the Philippines he has sworn to reconquer. Here, with cotton in his ears, he watches from the deck of a United States warship the invasion of the Los Negros Islands.

Riddle of Hollandia: Where Was the Foe?

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who went ashore with first assault troops in Dutch New Guinea and who previously had accompanied eight other amphibious landing operations in the Pacific

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NEW GUINEA, April 25—Thrust into the vacuum which follows the Southwest Pacific's greatest invasion effort is one small but highly significant question:

Where is the enemy?

When tens of thousands of United States Army troops and thousands of tons of mechanized equipment stormed the shores at Aitape, Humboldt, and Tanahmerah Bays, the enemy just wasn't there.

The only return fire which was received from shore was from a handful of Japanese ground troops who obviously could not run fast enough to get away from the bomb-scarred beachheads. Total Japanese casualties for the day came to hardly more than 25. American casualties on the first day were extremely low.

At Tanahmerah Bay where I landed with the assault waves just after dawn April 22, troops rushed up on the sandy beach with sufficient weight and armament to have wiped out a division of the most firmly entrenched enemy. There was complete silence after the naval gunfire faded. The men looked around them in bewilderment.

Just Two Scared Goats

Suddenly from the swamps which skirted the beach, two frightened goats ran out across a dune—the only signs of habitation.

Poking around in a native fishing village later in the day, we discovered a Japanese command post of moderate means. Mosquito nets were still slung across the straw matting of half a dozen dirty bunks.

A galley next door still held the odor of salmon and rice.

But the house was deserted. The enemy obviously had departed in some haste and evidently some time before the invasion began.

At Hollandia, the enemy likewise was conspicuous by his absence. An equally imposing force of men and equipment landed on the beachheads according to schedule, only to find the Japanese resistance gone. The enemy's food and ammunition were left behind unprotected.

Today the advance on the air-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

American pilots using seized Japanese airports spearhead drive in Pacific.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While Allied air power in Europe is carrying out attacks on Germany and German-held territory for the eleventh consecutive day, Allied air power in the Pacific already has begun to make use of captured airfields in Dutch New Guinea.

More than 1,000 heavy American bombers have struck important Nazi airports at Nancy, Metz, and Dijon in Eastern France after an equal number of RAF planes had dropped perhaps 4,000 tons of bombs on Munich and Karlsruhe. New attacks also have been made on fortifications in the Pas-de-Calais area.

These latest assaults follow hard on yesterday's co-ordinated raids from Britain and Italy by 3,000 American planes. The two-way operations inflicted heavy damage on Friedrichshafen, Munich, Bucharest, Ploesti, and Belgrade, and destroyed at least 181 of Germany's fighter craft. American losses yesterday were 69 planes, of which approximately 38 were heavy bombers. The RAF lost 30 craft in the Munich and Karlsruhe assaults.

The RAF's choice of Munich and Karlsruhe as targets indicates the Allied High Command still is seeking to disrupt German military traffic to the "invasion coast," for both are important rail centers. However, the losses inflicted on Germany's fighter fleets, and the damage done to its war plants and airfields are probably of considerably more consequence than the easily repairable railline breaks.

Meanwhile, General MacArthur's conquest of Dutch New Guinea is being spearheaded by American planes operating from Tadji airport. This flying field near Aitape, 150 miles southwest of Hollandia, was put into service less than 48 hours after its capture, which is a tribute to the remarkable work of Allied repair crews. Any day now should see the opening of long-range bombing offensives against the Netherlands Indies and the Philippines.

Latest dispatches from General MacArthur's headquarters give this over-all picture of the situation in Dutch New Guinea:

The town of Hollandia has been captured. Soldiers and marines are consolidating their beachhead at Aitape. American troops are converging from two sides on Hollandia and Cyclops airports at the foot of the Cyclops Mountains, although torrential rains have slowed the advance somewhat. A third American column, moving south from Hollandia, is approaching Tami airfield in the Lake Sentani area.

Opposition continues light and spasmodic, although there are further indications that substantial Japanese forces, entrenched in the hills, are preparing a determined resistance.

The situation remains obscure in China. Some reports say Japanese advance guards are within 10 miles of Chengshien, but in all probability the battle for this important city is still in its early stages,

U. S. Civil Service Weeds Out Axis-Communist Sympathizers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 25—The United States Civil Service Commission explained to the country today how, on the basis of 200,000 "loyalty investigations," it is weeding out and preventing pro-Axis and pro-Communist sympathizers from employment in the Federal Government.

Commissioner Arthur S. Fleming in a detailed statement on the Commission's policy on those "loyalty investigations," answered two questions which are most frequently asked.

What is a Communist party-liner and how is he to be identified?

Since Russia is strongly behind the war, why aren't Communists welcome as Federal job holders?

Commissioner Fleming emphasized that the Government does not count a man a Fascist because he is conservative nor does it count a man a Communist because he is liberal. He said it identified pro-Axis sympathizers as "those who, up to Pearl Harbor, were vigorously and openly espousing the Nazi and Fascist philosophy of life."

As to Communism, he believed it was possible to go behind labels and determine whether or not there is a sound justification for such labels.

Test Explained

The test, he stated, of whether a group or an individual should be barred from public employment was the "Communist Party line test," and here is how he described the operation of the Communist Party line during the last few years:

"From 1929 to 1935, the genuine Communist conceived it to be his function to do everything possible to keep capitalistic governments from putting into effect programs which would, for example, relieve unemployment and provide for social security. Any such decisions on the part of a government, such as that of the United States, would, in the opinion of the Communist, seriously interfere with plans for stirring up the people to the point where they would be willing to engage in a revolution.

"But from 1935, after Earl

Continued on Page 11, Column 5

Resistance Army in France Again Goes on the Offensive

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE PORTUGUESE FRONTIER, April 25—The Army of Resistance in France has again taken the offensive behind the lines as the Allied air force opens the battle of France by pounding coastal defenses.

Beaten back to the maquis (the brush or undergrowth) for the past two months by Joseph Darnand's militia supported by German occupation troops, the Army of Resistance has re-established itself with the aid of arms and provisions received by parachute, and there are now several mountainous regions where police dare enter only in force if at all.

The biggest resistance forces are now concentrated in Auvergne Burgundy in the region of Lyons and upper Savoy wherethe underground is regularly receiving airborne supplies, Vichy reports only one recent seizure of parachuted supplies — three tons deposited near Chalon sur Saone by parachute and found by Police before Maquisards were able to reach the spot.

France Divided

France is now openly divided between "Vichyoises" and "Maquisards"—a division intensified by the imminence of invasion across the channel. And as Allied planes regularly smash at the French industrial regions which are working for Germans, Frenchmen are stimulated to show their sympathies. Moreover, large-scale sabotage is going on especially in the legion of Lyons.

Several large motor and other plants were visited by the Maquisards at night and put entirely out of commission by sabotage.

Until the present, the Paris region was working for the Germans uninterruptedly except for what French workers call a "system of adequacy" which is to give the plants the appearance of activity while results are diminishing. Now there is open sabotage in the Paris region. Under German pressure Premier Pierre Laval and

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Exploits of Soviet Reporter Put Fiction Heroes to Shame

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, April 25—The adventures of fiction heroes are tame compared with the exploits of Maj. S. Borzenko, Soviet war correspondent.

Major Borzenko covered the daring Russian landing operations on the Kerch Peninsula and has been awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union—to my knowledge the first and only member of the newspaper profession to be given that honor.

He was in the lead boat of the landing party which made shore through heavy machine-gun fire. In the glare of searchlights and exploding shells, the Soviet Marines saw the Major's insignia on his lapels and discovered him to be the ranking officer present.

The party turned to him for orders. Rising to the occasion, he called for sappers to clear a path through the barbed wire and led the invaders into the nearest village.

While there, a shell hit the house in which he had stopped to write his dispatch. He extricated himself from the debris, handed his copy to a liaison man, and immediately joined in the attack of a near-by German-held pillbox.

Major Borzenko, with one soldier, ran to the rear just as a German officer was emerging. The soldier was killed and Major Borzenko, finding his gun empty, disposed of the officer with a blow.

As he entered the pillbox, a telephone rang. It was a German superior officer wanting to know what had happened. Major Borzenko replied, "It's too late to ask. We're already here." They dragged two frightened German officers out from under a bed, and the pillbox was theirs.

This is but one of many exciting adventures in the experience of Major Borzenko, but it is sufficient to explain why the Soviets conferred upon him the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

OPA Survey Shows Food Prices 'Holding the Line' in N. E. Area

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Food prices in New England have, in most cases, "held the line," in accordance with the presidential order of a year ago. And, according to a survey made today by the Regional Office of Price Administration, they have contributed greatly to keeping down the cost of living. According to Federal reports, today's "C. of L." figure is slightly below that of April, 1943.

In making its survey in New England, the Regional OPA compared prices quoted in last week's advertisements of three of the leading chain stores of the area with those of the corresponding week a year ago.

In a few instances, prices have gone up slightly. In a number of others, the prices either have dropped considerably, or have remained the same as those of a year ago. In addition, this last week's advertisements list a number of items which either were unavailable last year, or else were so scarce as not to justify their being stressed.

Items Available

As examples of these less available items of a year ago, the householder today is able to buy cocoa and chocolate, raisins and prunes, as well as a number of varieties of canned fish, including salmon, tuna, shrimp, and sardines. Last year, none of the chain stores advertised these foods, and many had none on their shelves or counters.

Leading all advertisements this year, eggs are stressed as a good

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Air Over Europe:

Americans Keep Up Bombing of Reich

Well over 1,000 American bombers and fighters bombarded three German airfields in France, the 11th consecutive day of the war's greatest aerial offensive. The German Radio said other Allied raiders had penetrated into the southern sector of the Reich.

A preliminary announcement of daylight activity, which appeared again to be on a gigantic

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Boston Fishing Industry Falling Behind Its Record

By Leon V. Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When the Boston fishing industry completed 30 years at picturesque but "outgrown" old T Wharf in 1914 and moved into the spacious, State-built, modern Fish Pier at South Boston, the volume of fresh fish handled by the trade was definitely in the ascendancy.

Now after 30 years in its present quarters the volume of fresh fish handled by the Boston industry is decreasing, with the port of Gloucester displacing Boston as largest fresh fish port for the first time in many years.

Today, in the 60th anniversary year of what might be termed the "organized" fresh fish industry of Boston, landings of fresh fish at Boston's great fresh fish pier are running considerably smaller than at this time a year ago. In the calendar year of 1943, landings at Boston dropped 27 per cent from the 1942 level, according to Government figures. In the first three months of 1944 landings at Boston totaled 27,997,477 pounds compared with 32,208,907 pounds for the similar period a year ago.

Federal records disclose that the heyday of the fresh fish industry in Boston was in 1936 when landings here amounted to 339,223,000 pounds—largest on record—and resulting in adoption of a slogan by port boosters then that Boston was "the million-pound-a-day fish port."

Restrictions Noted

But today the industry is plagued with artificial restrictions, with abnormal costs, with shortage of vessels because many are engaged in war work for the Government, and with labor troubles that have brought about cessation of production on several occasions in recent years.

At any rate, the fact remains that landings of fish at Boston are decreasing. Reasons for the decline as given by spokesmen for the industry are many and varied. Price control is very definitely in the front lines.

Ceiling prices for the fishermen, as determined by the Office of Price Administration, are uniform so that there is no longer a price incentive to fishermen to land their fish at one port or another. Nowadays the fishermen prefer to land at their "home" port and spend the few days ashore with their families. Previous to Government regulation of prices, there was a differential of one cent a pound paid on fish landed at Boston.

Gloucester is the home of many fishermen. And in recent years a fine, modern fish pier has been built there. The red fish industry, too—a development of the past decade—has centered in Gloucester, where these fish that were tossed back into the sea by fishermen as worthless not so many years ago are now processed or filleted, and shipped to many parts of the Mid-West and South. All this attracts more business to Gloucester, at least some of which is at the expense of Boston.

Fishermen are making more money just now, despite restrictions and unsettled conditions, than ever before, spokesman for the industry agree. Incomes of $5,000 and even better a year are now credited to many fishermen, the total apparently limited only by the amount of time that can be devoted to their occupation.

Only in Local Areas

While fishing has been an industry from the earliest days, it was for years of little importance as a fresh sea food except in local areas where boats operated. Inability to keep the fish fresh was the reason. The bulk of the industry was salted fish for many years. Gloucester boats put to sea on long voyages with cargoes of salt used in curing the fish while still at sea.

What is said to be the first wholesale fish store in Boston was established on Long Wharf at the foot of State Street, in 1835, by Holbrook Smith & Co. Others soon followed. Competition became so keen in buying fish from incoming vessels that the dealers slept in their shops or on wharves nearby awaiting arrival of fishing craft. Tradition is that these men would rise at midnight, and, with lantern in hand, go to the end of the wharf to scan the waters of the harbor. If no vessel was in sight they would retire again until daylight.

In sharp contrast to present-day methods under which fish is sold at auction in the rooms of the New England Fish Exchange, on the Boston Fish Pier, the fish for many years was sold by the skippers of each craft as the vessel approached the pier. Crowds of dealers assembled on the caplog, pushing and shouting their bids for fish to the skipper. He with the strongest voice—or perchance a megaphone—frequently obtained the fish.

About 1838 the fish dealers moved to Commercial Wharf which soon became the center of Boston's fish industry. Business increased and about 1855 the purse seine net was developed for mackeral, a method in use today, so that landings of fresh mackerel increased sharply.

Took Over Warehouse

Then the dealers took over the granite warehouse on Commercial Wharf originally built for storage of merchandise brought in from the East Indies but not used for some time. In 1884, the wholesalers formed an organization and took a 10-year lease on T wharf, marking the start of what might be termed "organized industry."

Ice was then being used to pack fish as they were taken aboard the vessels, a development that gave new impetus to the industry. T Wharf became one of the most picturesque spots in the city with its forest of masts when a big fleet of schooners was at the pier. The fleet was then all-sail. Races from the fishing grounds to port became a common occurrence and skill in handling the sailing craft became highly developed.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and vicinity: Fair, with little temperature changes tonight. Wednesday fair and somewhat warmer. Gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy, little temperature change tonight. Wednesday cloudy to partly cloudy and somewhat warmer.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair, with little temperature changes tonight. Wednesday fair and somewhat warmer.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:06 p. m.: height 10.1 feet.
Wednesday, 2:23 a. m.: height 10.9 feet.

...ellow flexibility with glove-like construction ...natural bottom contour to distribute weight normally.

Number 18 Coupon expires April 30

McGEARY'S
Cantilever Shoe Shop
145 Tremont St., Third Floor
OVER S. S. PIERCE'S NEW STORE
BOSTON

WHAT KIND OF A HOME WILL I LIVE IN AFTER THE WAR?

VISIT THE

Post War Homes Exhibit

39 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

9⁰⁰ A. M. to 4⁰⁰ P. M.

Daily except Saturday UNTIL MAY 12th

★

Homes designed by ROYAL BARRY WILLS
One of America's foremost architects of small homes

ADMISSION FREE—EVERYBODY WELCOME

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

Labor Shortages Stressed by Safety Men

By a Staff Photographer

Safety Awards Distributed at Conference

Four speakers at the Manpower Shortage sessions of the Massachusetts Safety Conference, sponsored by the Massachusetts Safety Council at the Hotel Statler today are shown in top picture. Left to right: Myron H. Clark, Manager, Management Consultant Department, War Production Board; Arthur C. Gernes, Acting Regional Director, of the War Manpower Commission; Charles F. J. Harrington, State Commissioner of Insurance; Stephen S. Kaler, Superintendent of Training, New England Shipbuilding Corporation. In the lower picture, Lewis E. MacBrayne, Executive Vice-President of the Safety Council, is shown with one of 100 plaques given out today as awards for safety in connection with truck fleet and plant records in various Massachusetts industries. These framed awards were substituted for the usual trophies because of the current shortage of metal.

In-Town Blaze Has Estimated $330,000 Loss

Smoke and flames at a three-alarm fire in the heart of Boston's shopping district damaged thousands of pairs of rationed shoes and the entire stock of a women's apparel shop, causing losses estimated by store owners at $330,000.

Scene of the fire was the Dexter Building at 453 Washington Street between Temple Place and Winter Streets, known locally as Filene's corner.

The fire broke out at 4:30 a. m., after smouldering for several hours, fire officials said, and firemen were able to reach it in a subterranean passage of the building only after working with sledge hammers and pneumatic drills on a thick fire wall.

Fire Chief Samuel Pope estimated damage to the building at $30,000. The owner of the Clyde Shoe store set his loss at $200,000, while spokesman for the Lerner's Women's Apparel Shop, next door, estimated losses to that concern at $100,000. The Wilson Shoe store and the Hudson Specialty Shop were also damaged.

The fire, which reached the fourth floor of the building during the morning was under control at noon today.

At one time firemen worked to within six feet of the Boston Elevated Subway system but trains continued to operate.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps AB, through Q8, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red Tokens may be used as change.

Red stamps R8, S8, and T8, will become valid May 7; good indefinitely.

Cooking fats and oils now point free.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8, through K8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps L8, M8, N8, P8, and Q8, will become valid May 1; good indefinitely.

Sugar—Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Aug. 31. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Gasoline "A"—No. 9A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 in No. 1 book and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. Airplane Stamp No. 2 will become valid on May 1 for one pair of shoes and will remain good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

U. S. Now Declared at Peak Both in Production and Labor

Continued from Page 1

000 to 50,000. Presumably the 50,000 figure has been reduced substantially since then.

"We have probably attained the maximum labor force possible," the speaker revealed. "Yet there are still demands for additional manpower in war industries and for replacements to take care of withdrawals due to the more stringent draft regulations. Meeting this need is complicated by the fact that over 70 per cent of the demands come from present shortage areas."

In Massachusetts alone, the speaker's analysis showed, manufacturing employment has increased from 564,000 in April, 1940, to well over 850,000 today. And during the next six months, Massachusetts essential and critical industries, he said, will need approximately 37,000 new workers, including 27,000 women.

Withdrawals

During the last four months, he reported that these war industries have lost more women than they have been able to obtain, inviting a new problem in womenpower. Solution of the current manpower problem, he pointed out, will depend upon the willingness of workers to move into jobs where they can contribute the most to the war effort.

He anticipated that during the period April to September this year, the draft would compel withdrawals from essential industries of nearly 1,000,000 workers throughout the country.

All this employment in wartime jobs has produced a situation under which 80 per cent of the people today are working at jobs they do not like, according to Myron H. Clark, Manager of the Management Consultant Department of the War Production Board.

Yet it is less the job than the "boss" who is responsible for the percentage of persons quiting their jobs in war plants, Mr. Clark affirmed. He based his observation upon a study of wartime employment during which it has been found that "the boss" has failed in his responsibilities of knowing the workers and trying to show them that they are working together rather than as individual units in a machine.

Of 1,702 voluntary "quits" in a critical New England industry in January and February, 22.9 per cent retired because of illness, 11.7 per cent were dissatisfied, home obligations struck 11 per cent, 5.8 per cent left to take other jobs, and no reason was given for the other 21.4 per cent.

Labor and "the bosses" can learn much from the present wartime crisis in getting along together in the years to come, Mr. Clark believed, if the management would get its foremen to learn more about their help through individual conferences, through departmental meetings every month, the intelligent handling of grievances and the simple expression of appreciation to the man who goes out of his way to help.

Four Sentenced On Bogus Coupons

Possessing and selling counterfeit gasoline ration coupons brought Federal sentences today to four men in the United States District Court. Two of the men had pleaded guilty. The other two were found guilty by a jury.

Francis Shalhoup, of Lowell, one of the men found guilty by a jury, applied for a new trial, a motion which was denied by Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr. His case wos postponed, however, for one week in order that further evidence might be investigated.

Domenic D. Ciocca, of Lawrence, and Ulysses R. Bacon, of Lowell, were each sentenced to one year and one day. Peter T. Toorissi, of Lawrence, was given nine months, and George C. Economou, of Lowell, was given probation for two years. He had pleaded guilty, and had been of substantial assistance to the Government in the prosecution of the case. Defendant Bacon was found guilty by a jury. Defendants Economou and Toorissi pleaded guilty.

Trading Post Sale Opens Tomorrow

The Yankee Trading Post, where clothes, furniture, books and other articles householders have used and stored away are sold with half the price going to the Children's Hospital and half to the donor, will be opened for a two-day sale tomorrow at 424 Boylston Street. As in the past four years since the inauguration of the sale, the public is invited to bring in salable articles.

The sale will run from 9:30 a. m. to 9 p. m., and on Thursday from 9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.

General chairman of the sale is Mrs. H. Parker Whittington. The Executive Committee, under whose direction several hundred women are working, is composed of Mrs. William Brace Pratt, Mrs. Thomas H. Lanman, Mrs. John E. Lawrence, Mrs. C. Sidney Burwell, Mrs. Edward C. Donnelly, Mrs. Samuel Eliot, Mrs. Donald Falvey, Mrs. Nehemiah Whitman, Mrs. Robert Cushing Terry, Mrs. William C. Cox and Mrs. William E. Russell.

Gratke to Speak at B. U.

Current events will be discussed by Charles Gratke, Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, Thursday evening at 7 o'clock at the annual Student Council banquet of the Boston University Evening College of Commerce. The meeting will be held in the Charles Hayden Memorial, Commonwealth Avenue, and Dr. E. Ray Speare, University Treasurer, will extend greetings from the University administrative officials.

Food Prices In N. E. Found Holding Line

Continued from Page 1

buy. The plentiful supply and the low prices, as compared with the situation a year ago, put eggs to the front as a "must" on any home menu.

Potatoes, too, are plentiful this year as compared with a year ago, and have dropped considerably in price. Onions, on the other hand, are only beginning to come in, and the prices are a little higher than quoted a year ago.

Meats of most varieties were growing scarce a year ago, and chain store advertisements did not stress them. While they are more plentiful this year, and are listed in the advisements, the prices range about the same as were quoted in the stores a year ago.

Comparisons Made

Price comparisons as made by the Regional OPA cover the following items which were advertised by the chain stores a year ago and were listed again this last week. They are as follows:

	1943	1944
Fresh eggs (jumbo)	53c a dozen	45c a dozen
Fresh eggs (medium)	46c a dozen	37c a dozen
Butter	51c a lb.	49c a lb.
Potatoes	15 lbs. 66c	15 lbs. 49c
Onions	2 lbs. 19c	3 lbs. 32c
Fr. asparagus	19c a lb.	19c a lb.
Carrots	8c a bunch	5c a bunch
Fla. oranges (large)	41c a dozen	39c a dozen
Lemons	6 for 17c	6 for 17c
Bread (20-oz. loaves)	2 for 19c	2 for 23c
Flour (all purpose)	25 lbs. $1.38	25 lbs. $1.33
Flour (cake, 44 oz.)	26 cents	27 cents
Shortening	24c a lb., 3 lbs. 68c	24c a lb., 3 lbs 68c
Canned milk, 14½ oz.	10 cents	3 for 27c
Corn flakes	5 cents	5 cents
Oatmeal	10 cents	10 cents
Bran	11 cents	11 cents
Variety cereals	22 cents	22 cents
Baked beans, 16 oz.	13 cents	13 cents
Wax beans	12 cents	13 cents
Green beans	12 cents	14 cents
Corn, No. 2	12 cents	13 cents
Peas, early June	11 cents	11 cents
Coffee	2 lbs. 51c	2 lbs. 51c
Tea	½ lb. 29c	½ lb. 34c
Split peas	13c a lb.	13c a lb.
Grapefruit juice, 18 oz.	13c a can	13c a can
Pineapple juice, 14 oz.	14c a can	15c a can
Tomato juice, 46 oz.	23c a can	23c a can
Crackers	21c a pkg.	23c a pkg.
Crackers, another var.	18c a pkg.	20c a pkg.
Soap, large cakes	6c, 3 for 29c	6c, 3 for 29c
Soap flakes, large	2 pkgs. 45c	23c a pkg.
Grape jelly	17c a jar	18c a jar

Services Planned By Unitarians On Day of Invasion

In response to the desire of a number of Unitarian ministers to hold consecration services in their churches on the day the invasion starts, the Unitarian War Service Council has sent out a call to Unitarian churches all over the country for such services on D Day.

Announcement of the nation-wide religious observance was contained in a letter sent to ministers of the denomination by the Rev. Edward A. Cahill, assistant director the Unitarian Service Committee, who said they would serve "to unite us in our dedication to the cause of world justice and lasting peace at the very time when such renewed dedication is most significant."

"It would also serve," he said, "to unite us with our husbands, our sons and daughters, our friends in the armed forces when they are risking their lives and their future for the future of the world.

"The War Service Council therefore suggests that you hold in your church on invasion day an evening service, in accordance with the usage of your parish, that will serve to unite, comfort and dedicate the home front behind the battle front."

Five N. E. Men Commended For Acts at Italian Front

War Activities in New England

The "courage and highly effective action" of five New Englanders in the Navy armed guard units serving with merchant ships during the invasion of Sicily and Italy is made public at the First Naval District today.

Joseph P. Hines, Signalman second class, of Danvers; Alcides O. Padre, Coxswain, of Gloucester, and James E. Pippin, of Rutland, Vt., are commended for their action defending the SS William Dean Howells during the landings at Salerno, Italy. The Chief of Naval Personnel sent identical letters to each stating, in part:

"A report of the experience reveals that the enemy made approximately 38 bombing attacks on the ships in the anchorage, and that your vessel was dive-bombed on numerous occasions. Sixteen times the deadly missiles straddled the ship, scattering shrapnel and debris over the decks. Forced to remain at battle stations almost continuously throughout the six-day period, the Navy Gun Crew performed brilliantly as their prompt and accurate shellfire repeatedly diverted the hostile aircraft from their course and scored direct hits which aided in the destruction of several planes."

Gerard H. Rainville, Gunner's Mate, third class, of Georgiaville, R. I., was commended for his outstanding service as a member of the armed guard aboard the SS James Woodrow during the same action. The fifth New Englander to receive letters of commendation is Philip W. Hashim, Radioman, third class, of Fall River. His action was performed aboard the SS Ezra Meeker "during action against enemy aircraft while anchored off Gela, Sicily."

Eight Commissioned

Continuing its policy of enrolling qualified licensed marine officers in the United States Maritime Service; the Boston office announced today the commissioning of eight Massachusetts men. Arthur J. M. Perry of Stoneham, John F. Graham of Arlington, and Selwyn F. Grace of Revere were commissioned Lieutenants; Preben Eggers of Chelsea, Charles L. Sullivan of Brockton, Joseph E. Beale of Quincy, and George C. Johnston of Lynn were made lieutenants (jg); and Howard A. Carande of Rockland was commissioned an Ensign.

Flying Crosses Given

Participation in the air offensive against Germany has brought the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to 16 Massachusetts officers and enlisted men of the Eighth Army Air Force, the War Department announced yesterday. They are Capt. Robert O'Brien of Framingham, Lieut. Thomas J. Gannaon of Drchester, Staff Sergeant James O. McGarvey of Lynn, Lieut. Charles E. Herbert, Jr., of Dorchester, Lieut. Andrew H. Campion of Taunton, Technical Sergeant Thomas S. Dugan of West Newton, First Lieut. Phillip O. Swanson of East Longmeadow, Second Lieut. Louis Dies Cognets, 3rd, of Worcester, Technical Sergeant Roger J. Goddard of Westboro, Technical Sergeant Charles N. Mabey of Athol, Staff Sergeant Paul A. Leighton of Stoneham, Staff Sergeant Robert E. LeVert of Auburndale, Staff Sergeant Bernard H. Shelley of Medford, Staff Sergeant Joseph E. Serpa of Onset, Staff Sergeant James E. Stockwell of West Millbury and Staff Sergeant Edward Sullivan of Lawrence.

Enlists in WAC

Putting her peacetime training in economics and as a statistician to wartime uses, Private Dorothy L. Fitts of Winchester has enlisted in the Women's Army Corps and is now taking her basic training at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Private Fitts came into the Army from the Federal Reserve Bank in Manhattan where she had been assigned to economic research on foreign countries.

War Training

War training courses in elementary chemistry, industrial inspection, pre-engineering mathematics, traffic and transportation control are available at Northeastern University, Prof. Albert E. Everett, director of the courses, announced today. These are given under the engineering, science and management war training programs sponsored by the United States Office of Education and the Bureau of Training of the War Manpower Commission.

Goes to Ayer

R. Stanley Kendig, formerly director of the U. S. O. club in Quincy, has taken over similar work at Ayer, it was announced there today. Mr. Kendig succeeds Harry R. Clark who has been assigned to the U. S. O. club in Colorado Springs.

Medal Awarded

The Good Conduct Medal has been awarded to Private, first class, Fierand J. DeMarco of Boston, Colonel Charles J. Deahl, Jr., commander of Camp Chaffee, Ark., announced today. The medal is awarded to enlisted men who have "demonstrated fidelity through faithful and exact performance of duty and whose behavior has been such as to deserve emulation."

All Fenway Court Treasures Due Back Soon in Old Niches

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In a day or two every treasure will be back in its accustomed niche at Fenway Court. Since the danger of enemy air raids appears diminished the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum has restored to its galleries a large number of the paintings for which it is renowned, including works by Titian, Tintoretto, Rembrandt, Holbein, Vermeer, Raphael.

While the valuable originals were in hiding in their bombproof shelters, fine photographs, in black and white or sepia, were placed within the frames. Sometimes the guides had to explain to awed visitors that those were only photographs, not the paintings.

No museum in the world is more individual than the Gardner, and all the unique little rites observed through the years were continued in the absence of the treasures. Few persons know that the bunch of violets in front of Giorgione's "Christ Bearing the Cross" is there because the violet was Mrs. Gardner's favorite flower, and in her life-time she always had a bunch of violets placed in front of her favorite picture, the Giorgione.

Nasturtiums have always been placed before the portrait by Zurbaran, repeating the warm hue of the subject's hood. A small bronze Cupid in front of the famous Titian, which was painted for Philip II of Spain, accents the mocking Cupid which rides a dolphin in the picture.

Nosegays and Cupid have remained in their usual places, although photographs occupied the picture frames. So crowded with treasures was the Museum that even after the removal of the most valuable items, the public found plenty of rare and interesting exhibits. Guidance tours continued, and the musical programs, by candle light, in the Tapestry Room, among the Flemish and French hangings.

One load of paintings came back to the Museum in December. During the past few weeks many others have returned, and valuable pieces of silver and glass. The final group of pictures came home yesterday, and are in process of being hung.

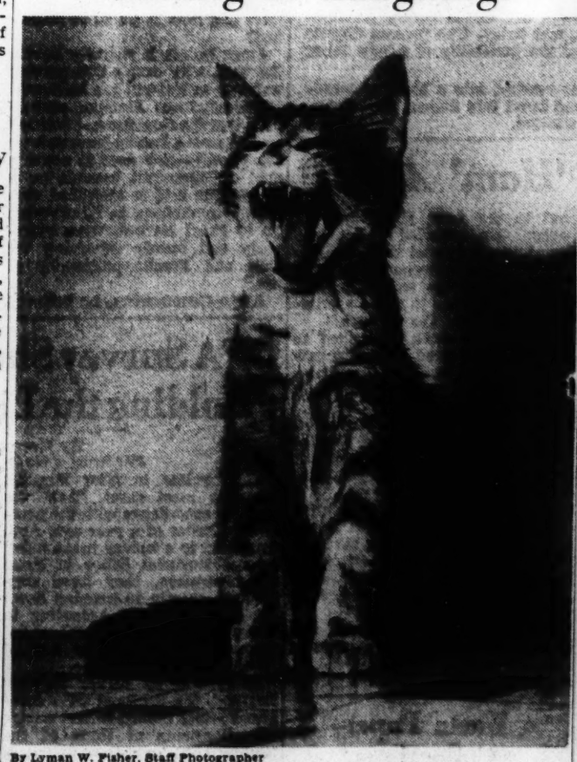
The only treasures returned from hiding to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts are those which were brought back for use in the current exhibition of 1,500 years of Chinese paintings. This Museum is not planning at present to return those objects which in 1942 were "temporarily removed from exhibition."

Although Giotto's "St. Francis," Botticelli's "Crucifixion," and the "Crucifixion" by Fra Angelico, as well as the best of the paintings by Copley, and other valuable pictures are still absent from the Fogg Art Museum, at Harvard University, a great many of that Museum's treasures have returned from hiding. Most of the drawings and prints, and some of the porcelains are back in their accustomed galleries. Officials feel that the absent paintings will probably come back, too, in the near future.

Schools Close April 28

Boston's schools will be closed all day April 28 out of respect to the late William Cardinal O'Connell, the School Committee voted yesterday. It was resolved also that all flags on all school buildings must fly at half mast throughout the week.

Yawning or Laughing?



By Lyman W. Fisher, Staff Photographer

Maybe It's Imitating a Hippo

At any rate, this is one of the many happy pets and animals who are benefited by efforts of prevention of cruelty to animals societies which are sponsoring the observance this week of "Be Kind to Animals Week." The celebration was originally inaugurated 30 years ago by the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which Dr. Francis H. Rowley has been President for more than 25 years. Through the efforts of the S. P. C. A. more than 8,000,000 children have had awakened in them the principles of justice, fair play, and kindness to every form of life.

Soviet Charge Against I. L. O. Stirs Rebuttal

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHIDADELPHIA, April 25—Comment by the Moscow newspaper Izvestia that Russia would join the International Labor Organization if it were a United Nations agency brought out immediate replies from leading delegates to the International Labor Conference here that the I. L. O. was in effect just that—a United Nations instrumentality.

Robert J. Watt, worker delegate from the United States to the I. L. O., said: "To all intents and purposes the I. L. O. is operating under and carrying out the principles of the United Nations."

Similarly, Senator Elbert Thomas (D) of Utah, one of the United States Government delegates, said: "If Russia had an observer here, he would see that this is virtually a United Nations conference."

Bankruptcy Charge Denied

In further answer to an editorial in Izvestia setting forth the Russian position, Mr. Watt declared that the I. L. O. was not a bankruptcy agency, and that such criticism could come better from one of the nations that had participated in the constructive work carried on by the I. L. O.

As to Izvestia's remark that the I. L. O. had invited one or more fascist countries to participate, Mr. Watt said that with Russia having a greater knowledge of dictatorship that he had been able to acquire, he would be interested in the names of these fascist countries.

While agreeing with the editorial's comment that the I. L. O. was far from solving its problems, he added, "but the I. L. O. is not alone in not solving its own problems."

The American worker delegate rejected the Russian proposal that labor unions be given a representation equal to that of the employer and government delegates combined.

White Collar Champion

Meanwhile white-collar workers found an unexpected champion at the Conference when the Swedish Government delegate, Prof. Bertil Ohlin, told the meeting that the problems of salaried employees needed more study and that his Government looked to the International Labor Organization to see to it.

Independent workers and many farm workers also call for international consideration, the spokesman of the Swedish Government declared.

Explaining how this comes about, the Swedish delegate pointed out that the tri-partite organization of the I. L. O. into groups of government, employer, and trade-union delegates "makes it impossible to provide formal representation for certain categories of employees."

Miss Perkins Speaks

Earlier, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, told the Conference the American delegation believed the I. L. O. in the past had not given adequate attention to the problem of securing minimum earnings for those groups which do not work for wages but sell the product of their labor direct in the open market.

Higher recognition of women in the I. L. O. is also felt desirable by Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau in the United States Department of Labor, according to American officials. Incidentally, out of the 125 or so delegates only one, Miss Perkins, is a woman. There are between 15 and 20 advisers who are women, but none has a vote.

However, these are but side lines to the great social and economic questions for which the Conference was convened. On the main track, one of the most important happenings to date has been the outlining of the American program reaching out toward freedom from want and making good the kindred Article V of the Atlantic Charter.

Proposed Procedure

The proposed procedure, as summarized by members of the American delegation, is this:

1. Specify the practical objectives to follow for these purposes, i. e., freedom from want and the Atlantic Charter article.
2. Set up the economic machinery in the I. L. O. and other appropriate agencies in these fields to carry out the objectives.
3. Use the I. L. O. as a forum to see the extent to which these objectives are being obtained.
4. Then arrange for the interchange of information and recommendations between the I. L. O. and other organizations so as to get a concerted drive.

International Agreement

This plan proposed the development of a more extensive and specific international agreement than had been indicated in the recommendations prepared for the Conference by the I. L. O. secretariat, it is stated. Debate on the future of the I. L. O. and its labor recommendations for the peace settlement has brought out a variety of views. One of the day's first speakers, Jan Stanczyk, Polish Minister of Labor and Social Welfare, said:

"I am firmly convinced that the problem of full employment, a decent standard of living, and adequate social security will evade solution without the backing of an international economic policy, inspired by social motives. The I. L. O. should not be limited to the role of an auxiliary agency devoted solely to the promotion of labor legislation."

In contrast, Col. Pedro W. Chapa, the Mexican employers delegate, previously warned the Conference that the plans for widening the aims of the I. L. O. attempted to place enormous limitations on national sovereignty.

Wholly on the other side, Joseph Hallsworth, British workers' delegate and Chairman of the Workers' Group, hoped the Conference would support unanimously the I. L. O.'s broadening.

But the Conference was cautioned not to make everybody's business its concern by Mr. J. Watt.

What Do Two Heroes Talk About?

© Harris & Ewing

Two Medal of Honor Men Meet

It was a great day at the War Department in Washington when Lieut. Ernest Childers (left), a Creek Indian from Oklahoma, and Technical Sergeant Charles E. Kelly (right), Pittsburgh Irishman, came together on their return from the battlefront. Sergeant Kelly is showing Lieutenant Childers a 60 mm. mortar shell of the same type that he threw at Germans in Italy from a third-story window. Lieutenant Childers won his Medal of Honor for gallantry in action in North Africa.

Hero Kelly Disdains Luxury Of Hotel for Home With 'Mom'

PITTSBURGH, April 25 (AP)—Shawano Street and "Mom" Kelly took "Commando" Kelly to their hearts today.

Technical Sergeant Charles Edward Kelly, back on furlough from his exploits in the Italian campaign which won for him the Congressional Medal of Honor, rested in the comforts of home after a wild demonstration of greeting that lasted late into the night.

The slight, shy, ruddy-faced hero, credited with eliminating 40 Nazis in one of this war's most sensational actions, dodged friends and admirers "just to catch up on some sleep and see my Mom."

Police guarded the entrance to his unpretentious home in Pittsburgh's "Dutchdown" section while he did so.

Mayor Cornelius Scully met the fighting Irishman at his home and offered him and his family an expensive suite in a downtown hotel, but the "Commando" replied, very courteously:

"This is good enough for Mom, and its good enough for me."

While hundreds cheered, Mrs. Irene Kelly, a widow, with her eight other sons, met the hero at the county airport upon his arrival, hours late, from Washington. Mrs. Kelly choked back tears as she embraced her boy.

The greeting for the soldier was so spontaneous that in the crush at the airport Mrs. Kelly's new veiled orchid hat was knocked from her head, and Kelly himself was nearly pushed off his feet as his eight brothers rushed down a ramp to meet him.

"Where do you want to go, Charley?" someone yelled.

"Home," yelled the "Commando," happily.

En route from the airport, the Kelly party wended through downtown Pittsburgh and thousands more cheered the young infantryman. When he reached home hundreds of neighbors blocked the narrow, flag-festooned street where Sergeant Kelly spent his boyhood.

Some 300 police and civilian defense auxiliary officers helped keep the crowd in check downtown and in the Shawano neighborhood.

In response to the tumult outside Sergeant Kelly and his mother came to the window and waved to the crowd. More pomp and ceremony were in store for the young hero Wednesday, when the City of Pittsburgh puts on a celebration in his honor.

The "Commando," his exploits in the Italian campaign forgotten for the time being at least, went to bed early and slept late—"in the best bed I've seen in months."

For "Mom," the event was more than a celebration for a returning hero son—it marked the first time in five years that all her nine sons have been home together.

The nine are Frank, Eugene, an air corps sergeant; James, George, a paratrooper; John, Charles, Eddie, of the Merchant Marine; Howard, and Danny.

Small Publishers Confident Of Future of the Newspaper

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Publishers do not fear government interference with freedom of the press and believe that newspapers will emerge from the war with the highest prestige ever enjoyed, the American Newspaper Publishers Association was told today.

The remarks were made by Arthur S. Hodges of the Rockville Center, N. Y., Nassau Daily Review-Star at the opening session of A. N. P. A.'s 58th annual convention as representatives of newspapers with less than 50,000 circulation met to discuss wartime problems affecting small dailies.

Mr. Hodges said that a nationwide survey conducted by his paper among 100 editors, publishers, deans of journalism schools and managers of newspaper associations had shown that "leading editors and publishers of the country are confident of the future of the newspaper."

"We found a widespread disposition to make the press more independent and do a better job for the people," he said. "We found that there is no serious fear of interference with freedom of the press by the government and a sober conviction that the newspaper can meet any kind of competition from other media that may develop."

The Long Island publisher said that it was the consensus that newspapers have shown a patriotic desire to serve the country and "that they have demonstrated conclusively their ability to serve effectively."

The meeting was opened by Linwood I. Noyes of the Ironwood, Mich., Daily Globe, President of the A. N. P. A., and Buell W. Hudson of the Woonsocket, R. I., Call, Program Chairman, presided.

Assisting Mr. Hudson on the Program Committee were Arthur P. Irving, Glens Falls, N. Y., Post-Star and Times, Vice-Chairman; Carl B. Short, Roanoke, Va., World-News and Times; Frank Walser, Hazelton, Pa., Plain Speaker and Standard Sentinel; and Joe M. Bunting, Bloomington, Ill., Pantagraph.

Advisory members were Frank S. Hoy, Lewiston, Maine, Sun-Journal, and Clare Marshall, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Gazette.

A recorded message was received from Lieut. Gen. Jacob Devers, deputy supreme commander of the Allied forces and commander of the American forces in the Mediterranean Theater, who declared that the influence of the press was felt "on every battlefield, in every home, office, factory and farm."

"One of the obligations as I see it, perhaps the paramount obligation of the press at this time, a tense and critical time, when in one overseas theater we are poised for an invasion and in other theaters we are in a life-and-death struggle with enemies, is to imbue and help maintain a determination and the courage of our field forces and our forces at home," he said.

"To accomplish this we must engender and sustain that factor which is essential to every victory —faith. This in itself is unconquerable force."

General Devers said the battle in Italy on two fronts was "grim beyond description" and could not be compared to any other campaign.

The message from General Devers was recorded on Sunday, somewhere in Italy, on a magnetic wire-recorder and flown to Washington. Mr. Hudson said that this electronics machine had been put into action on the fighting fronts to help cover news areas more thoroughly and quickly.

Trade Policy Issue Clarified by Hull

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull expressed the opinion today that Anglo - American Co-operative moves for expansion of international trade can continue despite Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement that the Atlantic Charter, at his insistence, left the way open for British Empire preferential trade arrangements.

Mr. Hull authorized for quotation the following reply to a request at his press conference for comment on Mr. Churchill's statement:

"The British Prime Minister asserted last week that his Government had made no commitments relative to imperial preferences. It is not to be assumed that this statement was intended to display abandonment of the view that the United Kingdom and all the United Nations, each in accordance with its own constitutional processes, should be both disposed and able to press forward strongly in co-operation for economic advancement and prosperity with measures which will expand international trade rather than restrict it."

Clubwomen Study Curbs On Japanese

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 25—A resolution designed to forestall efforts of "powerful groups in the United States which have been fighting for the release of the Japanese and abolishment of the evacuation order" will come before the triennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs which opened here yesterday.

The resolution was passed by the Board of the Los Angeles District of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, headed by Mrs. E. J. Munger, and has been accepted for presentation to the convention by the General Federation Resolutions Committee, of which Mrs. Jefferson D. Atwood of New Mexico is Chairman.

Resolve on Japanese

It points out that Federated Club groups in the western coastal area urged the United States Army through its Western Defense Command to place all known enemy aliens and all Japanese, regardless of American citizenship, in inland relocation centers under respectful treatment for the duration, but that "if the war were to cease tomorrow, many Japanese would be free to return to the western coastal area without any legislative control."

It would put the General Federation on record on the question of "the return of any Japanese or Japanese Americans to the coastal area for the duration and the transfer of all Japanese in America from civilian authority to that of the United States Army." It would further urge on Congress "the expatriation of all convicted disloyal Japanese Americans and all Japanese aliens at the conclusion of the war" and that Congress make "an exhaustive study with conclusive action of every phase of the Japanese problem in America before the close of the war in order to safeguard the future security of the United States."

Three other emergency resolutions will come before the convention. One urges an increased appropriation by Congress to the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics for 1945-46. Another calls on Congress for "not more than $50,000,000 annually for a school luncheon program, such funds to be administered on a matching basis between the states and the Federal Government under the joint auspices of the Federal Bureau of Education and State Departments of Education. The third favors legislation to give regular commissioned rank to members of the Army Nurse Corps.

Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of Baltimore, Md., retiring President of the General Federation, opened the convention this morning with a final admonition to the clubwomen to prepare to make their influence felt in the postwar era by developing intelligent public opinion, participating intelligently in partisan politics, and eliminating petty bickering from their own organizations.

Unity Sought

"The weaknesses of women themselves retard much of our work," she declared, "It is time petty bickering and struggle for advancement take second place to the all-out fight for the survival of democracy."

She pointed out that if women are to take part in postwar planning, they must participate in partisan activity and see that men and women who believe in international co-operation are put in office, "because the plane and radio have made isolationism impossible in the future."

"Never before in history has it been so important for women to go out and vote and take interest in public affairs. Lack of interest in politics (the science of government)" she said, will not only retard the peace effort but the advancement of women in public affairs.

Summer Classes Urged

Mrs. Whitehurst urged the women to organize summer classes now for the study not only of postwar problems but also of the economic and other causes that led up to the present war.

She described her trip by plane to England a few months ago and the conditions she found there, urging a better understanding of Lend-Lease and of the proportion of Britain's resources coming back to this country under the Lend-Lease agreement.

Mrs. Whitehurst favors one or more well-qualified women at the peace table in line with the Federation's recommendation two years ago, either a woman who represents American women or an expert in international affairs or both.

Although she has endeavored to forestall it, several state federations have endorsed her for such an appointment. This endorsement she has sought to avoid, she said, because it is important not to let a controversy as to a suitable appointee prevent the appointment of some able and representative woman.

The nominating committee in a preconvention session yesterday approved the slate of officers headed by Mrs. Lafell Dickinson of Keene, N. H., for President. If, as is expected, these are elected without opposition, the other new officers will be Mrs. J. L. B. Buck of Richmond, Va., First Vice-President; Mrs. Hiram C. Houghton of Red Oak, Iowa, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Oscar A. Ahlgren of Whiting, Ind., Secretary, and Mrs. Volney W. Taylor of Brownsville, Texas, Treasurer.

Retiring President

Mrs. John L. Whitehurst

Retiring President of General Federation of Women's Clubs urges clubwomen to prepare now for postwar era.

Archbishop of York Declares Interest in Religion Gaining

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 25—Although church attendance in England has fallen off because many churches have been destroyed by air bombings, and parishioners often must work or train on Sundays, there is an increasing interest in religion throughout the British Isles, according to the Archbishop of York, the Most Rev. Cyril Forster Garbett.

"The old materialism no longer fills the needs of the people," he added. "They are groping for something that will give them help in these difficult times."

The Primate of England spoke informally at a forum of students and faculty of General Theological Seminary here yesterday, following an even-song service in the seminary chapel, at which the effect of the war on Britain's religious life, reconstruction of England's bombed churches, and christianity in Russia were discussed.

Responding to a student's question on the future of England's bombed churches, the Archbishop said, "we've got on very well with that." A large number of churches are destroyed and parishes gone," he added. "A measure has gone through the church assembly, which will enable us to reorganize in districts affected by the war, either by bombings or great shiftings of population."

Russian congregations are so crowded it is difficult to enter churches, he said, commenting on his visit to Russia last year. "One of the most impressive experiences I've had was a service in a church packed with 10,000 people who swayed with emotion."

After making an official visit to Trinity Church here, which he said he regarded as "the home of the Anglican communion in this country," the Archbishop attended a luncheon meeting of the Provisional Committee of the World Council of Churches at the Yale Club, where arrangements were made for an immediate meeting of international church leaders upon the cessation of hostilities.

He will visit Union Theological Seminary this afternoon, after which he will receive the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws from Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University.

Soviet Plea to I. L. O.

MOSCOW, April 25 (AP)—The newspaper Izvestia, asserting the International Labor Organization was a bankrupt organization under a nonexistent League of Nations, called on its membership today to cast off its League ties and become an organ of the United Nations and thereby open the way for Soviet participation.

If the I. L. O. were operating under United Nations leadership, the editorial declared, "all obstacles for participation by representatives of the Soviet Union would be removed."

Army Says Small Plants Get Bulk of Its Business

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—The War Department laid before Congress today figures indicating that nearly 50 cents of every dollar spent by the Army goes to small business establishments—defined as plants employing fewer than 500 persons.

Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, said 62.8 per cent of all Army contracts went to such firms in 1943, while the dollar value of the contracts, $4,500,000,000, represented 12.6 per cent of the total value of all War Department supply outlays.

In addition, he said, a survey indicated that 36 per cent of the money spent through contracts awarded to larger firms found its way "directly or indirectly to subcontractors and suppliers in the small plant category" and added:

"When this is added to the 12.6 per cent directly awarded by the War Department to small plants, it appears that nearly 50 cents of each Army dollar goes to plants employing less than 500 persons."

Mr. Patterson said this figure required "some qualification" in that it might involve overlapping in figuring the indirect returns to small business.

Testifying before a Senate subcommittee on Small Business Problems headed by Senator Tom Stewart (D) of Tennessee, Mr. Patterson declared there was no basis for fears of some small business executives that their war work will be cut off ahead of that being done by big business.

The Committee called in Mr. Patterson and Undersecretary of the Navy Forrestal for testimony on their plans for quick notice to the War Production Board of plants available for making needed civilian goods.

Senator Stewart said WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson would be called before the Committee tomorrow.

Yesterday, the War Production Board abandoned its decision to freeze all civilian production at present levels in critical labor areas.

Clergymen Urge Quick Steps Toward World Organization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 25—In an appeal to the President, the Congress and the people of the United States, 1,251 prominent Protestant clergy and laity from every state in the Union today urged that practical steps be taken immediately to initiate the nucleus of a general world organization envisaged by the Moscow Declaration and the Senate Connally Resolution.

Such international organization, they declared in a statement made public here through the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace, is needed now "to promote unity of political and diplomatic decision by the principal United Nations and consistency with such aspects of the moral law as have been proclaimed by the Atlantic Charter and other declarations of the United Nations."

Recalling that both the Moscow Declaration and the Connally Resolution recognized the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization, the signers expressed belief that the time is at hand when a concrete beginning should be made.

It was likewise emphasized that if international organization is to serve its purpose of achieving just and durable peace, "it must from the beginning be planned to become universal in membership and curative and creative in purpose."

The signers subscribed to the Six Pillars of Peace enunciated a year ago by the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace as the political propositions essential to the formation of a peace based on moral law. The Commission, headed by John Foster Dulles, was instituted by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, representing 25,000,000 Protestants.

Among the signers of the statement were Harold W. Dodds, John W. Davis, Harry Emerson Fosdick, Mary E. Woolley, Winthrop W. Aldrich, Walter Wanger, and Reinhold Niebuhr.

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND
Antiques, also Reproductions
Second-Hand Furniture in Delightful Variety
John Taylor & Son (Edinr.) Ltd.
110, Princes Street
Telephones 22206 and 22207

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND
GLASS
FOR BEAUTY AND UTILITY
Our craftsmen are expert designers of stained, leaded and Ornamental Glass of every description and have a wide experience in embossing, silvering and bevelling. Vitrolite Glass for lining kitchens, bathroom walls, etc.
CUNNINGHAM DICKSON & WALKER Ltd.
31 Sth. Frederick St. Phone 32591-2
28 Leith St. and 60 Home St.

McDonalds Limited
FOUNDED 1838
A Family Establishment of unique standing—famous for quality and distinctive choice.
McDONALDS specialise in Piece Silks, Materials, Gowns, Hats, Coats and Suits, also Knitwear, Children's Outfitting, Shoes and all the accessories of Modern Attire for Ladies.
McDONALDS LTD.
10-14 James Street, Harrogate and 21-31 Buchanan Street Glasgow

Come for comfort to SAXONE
Wherever you are in Britain there is a Saxone shop near you. A good choice of Footprint, Styl-eez and Cool-eez shoes; a full range of American fittings; and the Double Brannock device which measures both feet and ensures perfect fit.
SAXONE SHOE COMPANY LTD., KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND

SWANSEA, WALES
INSULATING CONTRACTORS
BERNARD HASTIE & CO.
— SWANSEA —
ENQUIRIES INVITED
LONDON OFFICE: BROADWAY CHAMBERS HAMMERSMITH, W. 6
SHEET METAL WORKERS

Forces of the United Nations are invited to visit—
Navana LTD
FOR PORTRAITS OF DISTINCTION
73, DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER

For more than a century
HAMMOND'S have been NOTED FOR WOOL
and in spite of the present difficult days, every endeavour will be made to maintain their usual supplies of the High Quality wools for which they are famous.
HAMMOND'S
PARAGON SQ., HULL LTD.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND
WHAT! NO NEW PENS!!
Don't worry; your "Old Faithful" will be returned to you as good as new if you send it to the
PEN REPAIR DEPT.
ALLANS
Blackett St. Tel. 25556
All Repairs Sent C. O. D.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
FOR A. 1. GROCERIES SHOP AT IRWINS
75 Years Experience and 180 Branches in Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, Lytham-St. Annes, etc.

Siesta Craftsmanship
Well demonstrates the beauty and dignity of the finest English Furniture
N. H. CHAPMAN & CO., Ltd.
77, Northumberland Street,
2-10, Prudhoe Street,
Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.
20, Lowther St., Carlisle
Since 1847
Standard of Furniture Quality

Shop at Binns
Nine great stores at your service
SUNDERLAND
DARLINGTON
MIDDLESBROUGH
W. HARTLEPOOL
SOUTH SHIELDS
NEWCASTLE
CARLISLE
DUMFRIES
EDINBURGH
POST YOUR ORDERS

Explore Schofields of Leeds
and enjoy the thrills of the very latest fashions and the wide facilities of a modern store that offers quality in all things—to wear, to use, and (in the restaurant) to eat!
SCHOFIELDS (LEEDS) LTD.
THE HEADROW LEEDS 1
TEL. 30111

BOOKS from LONDON
J. & E. Bumpus Ltd., Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 477 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, England, for all new books, standard authors, the best books on every subject, scarce books and first editions, fine binding, foreign books, children's books.
Catalogues, lists and Bibliographical information free on application
BUMPUS

LONDON, N. W.
STANLEY J. LEE
LEADING DRAPERS
Soft Goods
Lingerie
Millinery
Gloves
Loose Covers
81/83 Brent Street, HENDON
Phone HENdon 3311/12
127/139 Station Road, EDGWARE
Phone EDGware 0252/3

For Your Convenience
If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call
WHITEHALL 9691
Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m. and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisements in this paper.
The Christian Science Monitor
Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, England

Wednesday Morning Club To Mark 75th Anniversary

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Three quarters of a century devoted to the cultural advancement of its members will be celebrated by the Wednesday Morning Club at an anniversary luncheon at the Algonquin Club tomorrow.

The program will be conducted by Mrs. Joseph H. Goodspeed who was President of the Club at the time of its fiftieth anniversary. She and several other past presidents will review the outstanding events of their administrations. Guest speakers will include Mrs. David A. Westcott, Past President of the Massachusetts State Federation, of which the Club became a member in 1895, and Mrs. Harvey E. Greenwood, Second Vice-President of the Federation.

One could probably count on the fingers of two hands the clubs in this country which can boast 75 years of continuous activity. One of those is the New England Woman's Club, parent of the Wednesday Morning Club. Its President, Mrs. Harold U. Small, will be a special guest tomorrow.

The New England Woman's Club was barely a year old when a few of its members, desiring greater freedom in discussion than could be allowed in a larger club, met and organized "A Conversational," after the model provided by the famous Chestnut Street Club where "all subjects might be discussed with safety, and every member would return a true echo."

One of the group's original enthusiasts was Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who later came to be called "The Mother of Clubs," and another distinguished member was Mrs. May Alden Ward. Perhaps it was at these meetings that the latter acquired some of the skill in speaking which made her lectures on "History in the Making" so popular.

The sole object of the Club was personal culture and its early history records that "pleasant friendships were made, and the habit of thinking quickly, responding promptly, and refuting without arguing was formed, greatly to the intellectual advancement of the members, of whom there were usually about 20 present."

As the numbers increased, however, "timidity made the members less self-reliant, and they began to depend upon their notes, until at length full papers took the place of conversations." Accordingly, the Club was given its present name instead of Wednesday Morning Conversational. For many years its programs were carried on with essays and discussions by members, but of late this tradition has given way to instruction and entertainment by outside speakers and artists.

Tomorrow's guest artist will be Mrs. Marie Murray, contralto, who has just been named "State Mother of Massachusetts for 1944" by the American Mothers' Committee of the Golden Rule Foundation.

Besides Mrs. Goodspeed, the past presidents who will share the program include Mrs. George H. Hobson, Mrs. William H. Mitchell, Mrs. Edward E. Allen, all three of whom held office more than 25 years ago; Mrs. C. Griggs Plant, Miss Mary G. Pusifer, Mrs. Frank R. Ober, and Mrs. Allen P. Winsor. Miss Grace G. Hiler is President today.

Brookline Club Elects

New officers, headed by Mrs. Harold P. Gurney, the President, were installed at the annual meeting of the Brookline Women's Club yesterday. The others include Mrs. Frances T. Watson, Mrs. Leon Woodbury Rand, and Mrs. Helen W. Bowers, First, Second, and Third Vice-Presidents; Mrs. James W. Hopkins, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Grant S. Taylor, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Fay C. Mills, Treasurer, and Mrs. Thomas B. Hitchcock, Assistant Treasurer. The new directors are Mrs. Ethel Rogers Limbach, Mrs. Matthew S. McNeilly, Mrs. Clarence R. Preston, Mrs. William R. Robertson, and Mrs. Willis E. Files. As chairman of the nominating committee, Mrs. John Aldrich escorted the new president to the platform.

Wednesday Programs

Boston League of Women Voters—Miss Marie J. Carroll, President, will speak on "UNRRA" at a meeting of the Back Bay Neighborhood Group at the home of Mrs. Charles B. Rugg, 310 Berkeley Street, 3 p. m.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—Annual meeting, Corinthian Hall, 2:30 p. m. Mrs. Percy L. Wetmore, Program Chairman, will present Wesley Boynton, tenor, in a Gilbert and Sullivan recital.

Arlington Women's Republican Club—District Attorney Robert Bradford of Middlesex County will be guest speaker at the annual meeting and luncheon at Calvary Methodist Church, 12:30 p. m.

Agnes Carr Writers Club—Dorothy Pierce Walker, whose latest book is "Dr. Whitney's Secretary," will be guest speaker, Y. W. C. A., 2 p. m.

New England Woman's Press Association—Annual meeting, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30 p. m. Mrs. Etem Vassef will speak on "Turkey"; Mrs. Arthur P. Teele, on "Flower Arrangements"; Mrs. William J. Baxter, "Hospitality for Servicemen"; Mary H. Ward, "Our Duty to Aliens in Wartime."

Women's City Club—Annual spring bridge-tea, 2 p. m. Mrs. Walter Powers is Chairman.

Governor's Wife And Daughter Pose To Promote Cotton

Taking time from her busy schedule, Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, wife of the Bay State Governor, recently posed for a photograph of herself and her 13-year-old daughter, Susan, for a picture intended to promote cotton as a dress fabric.

The photograph will be the eighteenth in a series of Governors' Ladies pages which have been appearing in various fashion magazines. Mrs. Saltonstall wore a seersucker suit in light blue with French Blue buttons and three-quarter sleeves. The suit and Susan's striped frock were both designed for them by Natalie Renke of New York.

Miss Wynn Richards, of New York, the photographer, also took photographs of two other Governors' ladies on her New England trip—Mrs. Summer Sewall of Maine and Mrs. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island.

Husband Held Obliged to Pay Employee Wife

A husband is under obligation to pay his wife by the hour and have records kept of the wages paid her when she acts as forelady in a manufacturing establishment operated by him, Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., told Mrs. Pearl Borans, of Newton, in the United States District Court today, although that particular issue was not before the Court.

Mrs. Borans was up for sentence after having been recently found guilty by a Federal Jury of violating the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 at the DaVall Manufacturing Company factory in Boston, where she had charge of the employees.

Judge Wyzanski was told that Mrs. Borans had no assets with which to pay a fine, which is the specified penalty under the law. He called Mrs. Borans to the witness stand. In reply to questions from the bench she said she did not own an automobile or other property, had no money and did not receive any stated wages or salary for her work and time. The Judge told counsel for Mrs. Borans that she was entitled under the law to a wage for her work. Counsel told the Court that Mrs. Borans received occasional checks from her husband "to cover household expenses."

Employees of the concern were underpaid, the Court said, and "the statute is intended to prevent taking nickels and dimes away from poor workers." A fine of $250 was imposed on Mrs. Borans with instructions to pay at the rate of $5 a week in lump sums of $25 each five weeks. She was also placed on probation for two years.

Rewarded for Prize Essay

By a Staff Photographer

Jamaica Plain High School Student Wins in Competition

Mayor Tobin, left, presents prize of water color to John Keogh, junior at Jamaica Plain High School and winner in tenth annual essay competition of Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The painting, by Vladimir Pavlosky, is a New England fishing scene and had been framed for this occasion.

Light Voting Marks Reports On Primaries

Very light voting was reported throughout Massachusetts today in the Presidential primaries to name delegates to the Republican and Democratic national conventions. Despite some important contests, particularly in the Democratic field, it was anticipated that general lack of voter interest will result in an extremely low vote total.

Interest in Bay State Presidential primaries usually is scant, but this year it is made even more so because of he absence of more than 400,000 service men and women, and lack of contests for delegates-at-large positions in either party primary.

Some political observers, however, saw a possible test of Presidential fourth-term sentiment among the Democratic voters in the seven out of the 14 districts where slates pledged to the candidacy of former Gov. Joseph B. Ely are entered.

Supporters of the former Governor, a leading Administration foe, hold that victory in some of the contested districts may give the fourth-term opponents control of the convention delegation. They point to the fact that a number of the unopposed candidates for delegate-at-large are well-known anti-New Dealers.

Ely-for-President slates are entered in the third, sixth, seventh, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth Congressional Districts.

Although candidates entered by the Democratic State Committee are officially unpledged and an Associated Press poll disclosed that the 113 Democratic convention aspirants were almost two to one for a fourth term, delegates of both parties will go to the conventions unpledged.

A similar poll of candidates for the Republican convention showed that many of them were favorable to Willkie before he withdrew from the race. Indications are that Governor Saltonstall would now be the first choice of the Bay State GOP delegation.

A small test of strength may come for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York in two Massachusetts districts—the sixth and the eighth—where unpledged candidates are opposed by avowed supporters of the New Yorker.

Vermont Democrats to Name Candidates for State Offices

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 25—Vermont Democrats will meet in annual State convention at St. Albans on May 18, and although, on the basis of past experience, the slate of nominees for State offices to be selected there will be battling for a lost cause at the polls in November, the usual campaign will be waged more or less actively, according to members of the State Committee.

Town and city Democratic caucuses are being held this week throughout the State, and the party in Vermont is reorganizing its ranks thoroughly, from town committees, through county organizations to the State organization. This activity, Democratic leaders admit, is largely because this is a presidential election year, rather than from the growth of any issues that would make the contest at the polls in November any more even than usual in this traditionally Republican State.

Although the work of organization has been going on for some weeks, there have been no announced candidates in the Democratic ranks, either for State offices or for the Representative in Congress seat, now held by Charles A. Plumley, Republican, who, incidentally, this week announced his candidacy for re-nomination and re-election.

Requests for information have been pouring into the office of Secretary of State Rawson C. Myrick, regarding soldier voting procedure. The Secretary, this week, announced that two types of application for absent voter ballots have been prepared for mailing to town and city clerks through whom distribution will be made.

The blue form, officially known as Form A is the official application for absent voter ballots. It may be used by members of the armed forces or by other voters who expect to be absent from their legal residences at election time. The green Form B is the official application to be used by voters in the armed forces only and may be applied for by members of the voter's family. These applications may be obtained at any town clerk's office after May 1, and may be filled out by a member of the serviceman's or service woman's family, thus entitling the one for whom intended, to receive an absent voter's ballot.

Boys' State

The seventh annual Green Mountain Boys' State, sponsored by the Vermont Department of the American Legion, will be held at Norwich University, Northfield, during the week of June 18. During the same week, the third annual Girls' State, sponsored by the State department, American Legion Auxiliary, will be held at Vermont Junior College in Montpelier.

The Boys and girls, all high school juniors, are locally sponsored by various civic clubs and organizations, for a week's intensive training in citizenship, during which mythical State governments are set up and operated under competent adult leadership.

Music Festival

Bands, orchestras and glee clubs of 66 Vermont high schools will participate in the annual Vermont Music Festival to be held in the Burlington Memorial Auditorium on May 11, 12 and 13, according to a summary made by the Burlington Lion's club, which annually sponsors the event.

From the 66 high schools will come some 950 young musicians, a smaller number than usual, due to transportation difficulties. A streamlined program has been arranged which will eliminate vocal and instrumental soloists and many of the smaller choral assemblies.

Thursday, May 11, will be devoted largely to rehearsals. Friday's feature event will be the concert by the All-State band and Saturday the festival will close with concerts by the All State chorus and orchestra.

Salvation Army To Plan Drive Total

Forehandedly making plans for their annual campaign for funds, already set for Sept. 10 to Oct. 21, the Salvation Army's Greater Boston Advisory Board will meet Thursday, April 27, in the Parker House to consider the amount to be raised and the selection of top leaders.

Election of officers will take place, with John E. Wilson, Chairman of the Board presiding. Other officers of the Board are Vice-Chairman, Damon E. Hall; Campaign Treasurer, Allan Forbes and Secretary, William A. Nicol.

Truck Strike Is Still On In Southern N. E.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 25 (AP)—An apparent truce in the southern New England truck strike collapsed today when drivers, helpers and platform workers of 12 motor transportation firms remained off their jobs with an estimated 1,075 truck and many tons of freight tied up.

Harold Galloway, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor Teamsters Union, who announced last night that the drivers were being notified to return to work, said today that they were not back on their jobs but offered no explanation for the continuance of the walkout.

The Highway Transport Association of Southern New England, comprising a majority of the truck firms in the area, lifted at 10 p. m. last night the embargo it had placed on members' terminals Sunday midnight.

The lifting of the embargo and the report that the drivers would return to work followed an order issued by the National War Labor Board in Washington directing that the disputing parties attend a hearing in Washington before the NWLB tomorrow.

Harold J. Horan of Waterbury, Transport Association President, said the embargo had not been reinstated despite the nonreturn of the drivers and that all companies were operating except those tied up by the walkout.

The walkout started April 16 when the workers left their jobs protesting that the trucking companies had not complied with a NWLB directive dated March 1, which awarded higher overtime rates and expense allowances to about 3,600 drivers, helpers and platform men, retroactive to last July.

The truckers, terming this award "confiscatory," said it would mean a payment of about $1,000,000 to the workers, amounting to as much as $50,000 for some companies. They said the only way they could meet the terms of the award would be by selling some of their rolling stock and other equipment or by borrowing funds.

At a meeting Sunday in which they decided on the embargo, the truckers also voted to ask the Federal Court to enjoin the WLB from enforcing its order.

Mr. Horan asserted the Association would not withdraw this contemplated action unless means were found Wednesday at the Washington meeting for the truckers to emerge from the "predicament" in which he said the directive placed them.

Teachers College for Sailors

Returning war veterans will benefit from the conversion of the educational facilities of the State Teachers College at Hyannis to the immediate program of the expanding Massachusetts Maritime Academy, with special engineering and machine shop courses available, according to Julius E. Warren, State Commissioner of Education, who announced suspension of the Teachers College today.

"This is the first program in Massachusetts offering special educational opportunities to returning veterans," explained Dr. Warren, who added that the program would come under the direction of the Maritime Academy but would be planned for students not necessarily interested in folllowing the sea.

"The adequacy of the teachers training program for the State as a whole will not be affected by the closing of the Cape Cod institution," said the commissioner. He added that the reorganization was decided upon after conference with leading elected officials and citizens of Cape Cod, who were reported in general agreement that the proposed setup would be of service in providing educational opportunities in the area.

The plan was recommended to Governor Saltonstall as a wartime measure after extended study, balancing the present usefulness of the Teachers College, the emergency needs of the Maritime Academy and the educational needs of the Cape Region. The Governors emergency fund would provide such financing as is not otherwise available.

The program calls for the turning over of the entire plant of the Teachers College of the Maritime Academy, which is now preparing hundreds of graduates for immediate service in the Merchant Marine.

Fresh Fruits Tied Up

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 25 (AP) — Approximately 500 trucks were idle in New Hampshire and quantities of perishable fruit and vegetables were tied up, truck owners reported today. An official of the Truck Owners' Association said that the actual point under discussion in New Hampshire was the truck-owners' demand that the driver furnish proof that outside interests were duly authorized to make demands and negotiate for the drivers.

Red Cross Graduation

Seventeen hundred members of the volunteer special services of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the Red Cross will graduate at exercises to be held in Symphony Hall tonight. Col. Olveta Culp Hobby, commanding officer of the Women's Army Corps will be the principal speaker.

N. E. Telephone Company Honored

George H. Davis

Recognized for Protection Against Sabotage

As the first organization to be so honored in this section of the United States, the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company yesterday afternoon was presented with the National Security Award "for extraordinary achievement in establishing and maintaining superior security and protection measures against enemy air raids and sabotage." Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, 3d, Chief of the Protection Division of the Office of Civilian Defense, made the award. Left to right—Col. Howard W. Robbins, Regional Director of the First Civilian Defense Region; J. E. Harrell, President of New England Telephone & Telegraph Company; Mayor Tobin; Bartlett T. Miller, Vice-President of New England Telephone & Telegraph Company; Governor Saltonstall, and Major General Grant.

Gripping Tale of Pacific Told by Hyde Park Sailor

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Official United States Navy

Alfred B. Alexander

Machinist's Mate First Class of Hyde Park, Mass., home after two and one half years in the Pacific War Zone.

Out on the Pacific Coast there's a shipyard worker who won't soon forget this war.

He'll remember it because he was indiscreet enough, in the presence of Machinist Mate First Class Alfred B. Alexander of Hyde Park, Mass., and a buddy, to mention the fat pay envelopes he has been receiving. He also expressed the hope that the war would last a while longer so that the big pay envelopes would continue.

What happened after that was not strictly according to official Naval regulations, but not even the local police who came upon the scene blamed the young sailors who had just set foot on United States soil after nearly two and one-half years of fighting this grim war in the Pacific.

Gripping Tale

Home today for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Alexander of Hyde Park, for the first time in nearly five years, the young sailor related a gripping tale of fighting in the Pacific which began on that eventful Dec. 7, 1941, when he stood on the deck of his ship, a Boston-built destroyer, and saw the Japanese planes wreak havoc at Pearl Harbor.

On his chest today young Alexander wears, in addition to his American Defense and good conduct ribbons, a ribbon showing service in the American Theater and another for the Pacific Theater—the latter bearing four stars indicating engagements.

"Our ship was in for overhaul and was not in commission that morning when the Jap planes tore in from the sea at Pearl Harbor," the Hyde Park youth related. "A number of us were on the top side when the first wave of torpedo planes crossed our bow at an elevation of about 30 feet.

Watched Planes

"It was hard to believe that we were actually being attacked by the Japs and for a few minutes we stood watching the planes as though they were not real," he continued. "When we saw the old battle wagon Oklahoma go down followed a few minutes later by an explosion aboard the Arizona we knew that this was it.

"Our machine guns opened fire on the enemy planes as they zoomed in and we were credited with bringing two down. There was very little confusion aboard as we were ordered to make ready to put to sea. In four hours we were under way although some of our pumps were held together only by a couple of bolts.

"First reaction of the crew was one of anger," Sailor Alexander said. "We were so mad we felt as though we could have gone all the way to Tokyo if we had been properly equipped."

Day Wake Fell

"Our first assignment at sea was to scout for the flat tops from which we knew the Jap planes must have taken off. We didn't find them but when we were about 100 miles off Wake Island scout planes from our force discovered powerful Japanese forces in the vicinity of Wake too strong for us and we went back to Pearl Harbor. That was the day that Wake fell."

From Pearl Harbor the destroyer was ordered to join a convoy carrying the first American troops to Australia and then engaged in convoy duty between Brisbane and New Caledonia. Later the squadron of destroyers were assigned to operate with the Australian fleet with which it has seen duty ever since.

Then began a series of engagements which Sailor Alexander said included the Guadalcanal Campaign and the invasions of New Guinea, New Britain and Cape Gloucester.

First casualties aboard the destroyer came on Aug. 7, 1942, when the ship was patroling off Guadalcanal on submarine watch while the cruisers shelled the island, the young veteran said.

"It was afternoon when dive bombers came over and let us have it," he related. "We were hit but not put out of commission and there were a number of casualties. We shot down two of the bombers.

"On the following day our task force was attacked by torpedo planes," he continued. "Twenty-four came at us—none went back. They didn't pay much attention to the destroyers, aiming their blows at troop transports waiting for a chance to land their men."

The morning following the disastrous night when four cruisers were lost by the American-Australian forces was the grimest of them all, he said.

"We lost the Canberra, the Vincennes, the Astoria, and the Quincy, and spent most of the next day picking up survivors," the machinist mate said. "Many of them were wounded and our crew had to turn to and assist the two doctors we had aboard—one of them a survivor himself."

Not One Complaint

"When I hear people back in the States complaining about hardships it reminds me of that terrible day in the Pacific. Of all the wounded men we picked up, there never was a word of complaint. I didn't hear one 'squawk.'"

Later the Hyde Park boy, who enlisted in January, 1938, and who sailed from the West Coast in April, 1941, participated in the amphibious landings on Woodlark and Trobiand Islands east of New Guinea, the invasion of Lae, and New Gloucester invasion.

Getting home after such a long absence was just about the biggest thrill he's had, Sailor Alexander said. About going back? Well, that's not so good, but he figures there's a job to be done and it isn't much fun.

"You just live day to day out there," he said. "You don't sleep much, and you lie awake just waiting, waiting, wondering what is going to happen. None of us like it very much—but I guess that's war."

Jamaica Plain Boy Wins Grand Prize Of Museum of Arts

The grand city-wide prize in the tenth annual essay competition in the schools, held by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, was awarded today to John Keogh. He is a junior at the Jamaica Plain High School, where Mayor Tobin made the presentation. The prize is an original water color of a New England fishing scene, by Vladimir Pavlosky.

This year's subject for the students of high and trade schools was: "People are the same the world over. How can a study of their arts help us all to understand and respect each other?"

The winner based his composition, which was selected from thousands submitted, on a study of an exhibition of the arts of many nations, especially arranged by the Museum for the competition.

"Art," the boy wrote, "is a universal camera through the lens of which can be seen the fundamental likenesses of all peoples through comparison of examples of their art." The most prevalent motif, he found, he said, was the aspiration expressed towards a return to peaceful life and "this seemed to prove that all people are basically good, being led away by the glittering promises of fanatics."

Museum Acquires Notable Paintings

Seven notable paintings have just been acquired by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. They include a landscape by Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640), a portrait of his wife by Jean-François Millet (1814-1875), a dramatic canvas attributed to Tintoretto, a painting called "The Mill" by Claude de Lorraine, two early signed portraits by John Singleton Copley, and a portrait of Sir Henry Vane from the studio of Peter Lely.

The Puritan statesman, Sir Henry Vane, the younger (1613-1662), Governor of Massachusetts in 1636, returned to England and became a member of Parliament. He was a close friend of Cromwell's but quarreled with him and was imprisoned because of a pamphlet against Cromwell's arbitrary government. He was executed in 1662.

Your Furs deserve the protection of reliable cold, dry storage.
SPAULDING & RIEDEL INC.
Call KENmore 3870, we will call for them and care for them.
376 Boylston St. Boston

Enjoy BREAKFAST—LUNCH DINNER AT
ALBIANI
CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Next to Mechanics Building
6 Other Cafeterias in Boston:
1533 Washington, 704 Washington, 7 School St.
1136 Washington, 632 Washington, 10 Scollay Sq.

"EYES FRONT!"
and all over the house for enemy moth
Call Columbia 2400 STORAGE For Furs, Clothing, Household Furnishings
L. H. DALOZ CO., Inc.
Established 1863
CLEANSERS
11 Humphreys Street, Boston 25, Mass.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICE CENTER
BOSTON
Little Building 80 Boylston Street
Open: Weekdays and Holidays—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Sundays—1 p. m. to 11 p. m.
All Servicemen and Servicewomen WELCOME

'Lovers and Friends' at the Plymouth—Gilbert and Sullivan Season Opens

Katharine Cornell Starred In Comedy by Dodie Smith

By L. A. Sloper

Polite comedy makes its first entrance of the Boston season with Dodie Smith's "Lovers and Friends," which opened at the Plymouth last night. And it is rather refreshing.

We have had drama, farce, farce-comedy, fantasy and musical comedy in abundance, but the light and the gay and the witty have been noticeably lacking, possibly because the producers thought the war money wouldn't buy any, more likely because there just hasn't been any polite comedy to produce.

Miss Smith comes to the rescue with an amusing variation on the quadrangle formula. Nobody will contend that "Lovers and Friends" is a weighty contribution to the drama, but it is a clever comedy of manners, and the performance gives point to its wit.

A tinge of the problem play shades the bright surface of the piece in the second act. Of course the audience knows that this intrusion is not to be taken seriously, but there were moments last night when it seemed that the author and the cast were not equally aware.

* * *

As the happily married Stella who learns that her husband Rodney is making a middle-aged fool of himself over a designing minx of a secretary half his age, Katharine Cornell has a part that suits her much better than anything else she has submitted in recent seasons. Stella is a charming woman, humorous and gallant, a delightful companion and friend, and Miss Cornell realizes her completely.

But Stella is a fighter, and she doesn't mean to give up her man without a struggle. When she is confronted with her rival, she becomes catfish, and in this phase of the character, too, Miss Cornell is persuasive. She makes even the male observer understand something of the feminine mentality.

But then there enters the tragic note, and here Miss Cornell is less successful. Her technique wins admiration. When she hears of the threat to her happiness, her face changes gradually from gay to grave to stricken to haggard. Her undirected movements, her unfinished gestures are carefully calculated to reveal perturbation. Her hesitations, her pauses, her changes in vocal color, are just right. She can convey her thoughts by the way she watches the flame of a match die away, or picks up a pair of park tickets that have romantic association.

* * *

It is sometimes said of an orchestra that it plays too well, which means that its perfection is mechanical. Miss Cornell plays these scenes too well. She makes you see every subtle point in her delineation, but you don't believe in any of it. She does not make these emotions seem so real as her gayety or her vocal biting and scratching.

Henry Daniell, who plays Rodney, has corresponding limitation. In the scene of their first meeting in Regent's Park, in the light banter in their home, he is agreeable and expert. In the emotional scenes he is cold. He doesn't seem to believe in them any more than the author and the audience do.

The company is well balanced. Arthur Margetson is suitably mannered and suave as the playwright who engages Stella's attention just as Rodney is discovering the secretary's duplicity. Carol Goodner as Stella's friend fences adroitly in the banter of the drawing room, and settles down comfortably as the wife of the playwright, whom she catches "between cads." Anne Burr is correctly self-righteous and youthfully cruel as the secretary.

Guthrie McClintic's direction has served the play and the company with penetration and discretion—except for those emotional scenes.

'Lovers and Friends'

Plymouth Theater—Katharine Cornell and John C. Wilson present Miss Cornell in "Lovers and Friends," by Dodie Smith, staged by Guthrie McClintic, settings and costumes by Motley. For two weeks beginning April 24, 1944. The cast:

Rodney Boswell	Henry Daniell
Stella	Katharine Cornell
Agnes	Mabel Taylor
Lennie Lorrimer	Carol Goodner
Martha Jones	Anne Burr
Edmund Alexander	Arthur Margetson

Zealous Folk Dancer

"Being in the service of Uncle Sam doesn't give your correspondent much time to dig up material for The Folk Dancer," writes Michael Herman in an editorial for that little magazine. "Nevertheless you can count on us to bring the conversation around to folk dancing.

"That's how we learned our bunk mate was a Polish Gorale who knew Matusz's Polish Folk Dance Circle in New York. Before we knew anything about it, our buddy, Sebastian Gacek, wrote home about the CFDC (Community Folk Dance Center) and The Folk Dancer." Two days later a letter came with a drawing by his father of a Polish Gorale in full regalia.

"It looks as if you could get material for The Folk Dancer even in the Army."

DeBellis

Rose Dirman

Soprano soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the Bach B minor Mass, which will be given at the Pension Fund Concert Sunday afternoon and evening.

© RKO Radio

Danny Kaye and Constance Dowling

In the film, "Up in Arms," continuing at the Keith Memorial

Bruno of Hollywood

June Knight

In "Dream With Music," continuing on the stage at the Shubert.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—12:00 N News in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.
London—6:00 p. m. — Famous Names: George Stephenson. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—"Palace of Varieties." GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—7:35 p. m.—War Review. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m
London—8:00 p. m.—"Off the Record," Stanley Maxted. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Stories of Venezuela. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"What War Means to Me." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—BBC Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
London—11:45 p. m.—Music of Scarlatti. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Radiocast April 30

A Christian Science program will be given over Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, April 30, at 8:30 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address is "What We Most Need."

This is the twelfth program in the 1943-44 series that is being radiocast through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
7:00 p. m.—to 11 p. m. same as WBZ.
11:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves - Brooklyn Dodgers.
5:00 p. m.—"Danaan!"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—to midnight same as WNAC.

Screen News

John Garfield will appear in a Warner film based on the experiences of the Guadalcanal hero, Marine Sergeant Al Schmid.

* * *

Columbia's "Underground Guerrillas" pictures Yugoslavian activities, with a cast including Mary Morris, Godfrey Tearle, John Clements, and Tom Walls.

* * *

Ina Ray Hutton is to appear with her band in a Columbia musical to be called "Glamour for Sale."

* * *

Kenneth Macgowan will produce for Paramount a story of the 1870s, called "Rainbow's End," by Harold Shumate.

* * *

Edward Small will make for United Artists a new screen version of "Lorna Doone."

* * *

"The Irish Question" will be the subject of the next issue of the March of Time.

'The Mikado' First Offering Of Savoyards at Opera House

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Allen Stewart carried the romantic and Florenz Ames the comic in the presentation of "The Mikado" at the Boston Opera House last evening. No; everybody in the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company's cast picked up both romantic and comic as opportunity came, and bore them along.

Nor was ever a show got up in which every participant had such fair and equal chance. As fast as the songs bobbed up, the artist was on hand to take advantage; and when a concerted piece occurred, the group called upon was out at the front with exact voice.

Such music in historic English vein exists nowhere else in condensed and gathered-together form as here — ballad, madrigal, ditty, everything. Nothing Japanese about the business whatever, except the scenery and costumes. A moment or two of something pseudo-Asiatic in the orchestra, and all the rest is pure English.

Not the music only, but the words, too, of Gilbert, out of which all the tunes inevitably grow. Gilbert, by some mischance, imagines few verses that demand a great soprano air, and Sullivan is unable to respond where there arises no demand. But Gilbert stands ready with a text, on occasion, for a contralto voice, though his fancy for a contralto dramatic role is likely to be something pretty preposterous, as in this piece for one and in "Patience" for another.

Sullivan, however, knows how to make use of a contralto voice, and he contributes of his best to the role of Katisha in "The Mikado." Last night Catherine Judah made a fine moment of her mock-lament, "Alone, and Yet Alive" toward the close of act two.

Most operetta composers find themselves doing well providing tunes and patter, or whatever need be, for one baritone or bass in the fantastic way. Sullivan can deliver what is wanted for two; and the second in this case, the part of the Mikado, was capitally disposed of by Robert Pitkin.

Time simply cannot stale the jokes of the Gilbert librettos. The language of them becomes part of the English dramatic inheritance. They remain in their period and yet they outlive it. As for Sullivan, his sound—call it by no such restrictive names as melody and harmony—is as classic and permanent as Schubert's, let us say. Universal might describe it, but that the rhyme and reason of Gilbert are indispensable. Where English speech goes, there go the works and days of Savoy.

'The Mikado'

Boston Opera House—R. H. Burnside presents the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company in "The Mikado," April 24, 1944. Musical director, Louis Kroll. The cast:

The Mikado of Japan	Robert Pitkin
Nanki-Poo	Allen Stewart
Ko-Ko	Florenz Ames
Pooh-Bah	Robert Eckles
Pish-Tush	Bertram Peacock
Go-To	Lewis Pierce
Yum-Yum	Kathleen Roche
Petti-Sing	Kathryn Reece
Peep-Bo	Marie Valdez
Katisha	Catherine Judah

Art in Rhode Island

At the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, the Fifth Annual Exhibition by Rhode Island Artists will be on view through April. There are close to five dozen exhibits which include oils, water colors, drawings, and sculptures.

Such a collection is interesting for the variety of its exhibits, and for the neighborly manner in which it gathers citizens who pursue the same vocation or avocation. It is apparent that Rhode Islanders are responsive to the numerous influences that have qualified figurative arts today. There are diligent and gifted and fanciful performers among them. Whether it is Rhode Island or Texas there will be parallel tendencies. There are academicians, realists, surrealists and primitives. There are a few very competent performers, and many who are average.

Despite the comparative uniformity which exists we do find that some communities favor certain tendencies. For example, there is more than the usual percentage of painters in Rhode Island who work with a meticulous brush, setting down details with accuracy. It is a miniature style that exacts patience and discipline. It provides keen contrast with the fluid broad brushwork of painters favoring Impressionism.

The pictures by city bred provincials follow the ostensibly naive procedure. Imitation of spontaneity must not be confused with genuine intuitive performance. It becomes mannered and incredible.

Among those who distinguish this exhibition are Anna Carmody, Edgar Corbridge, Louise Emerson, Edith Jackson Green, Gerald Mast, Waldemar Raemisch, Frederick Sisson, Bradford Swan, Hope Smith, Molly Nye Toby, Frederick Whitaker, Milo Winter, Jr.

D. A.

'The Negro Soldier'

Ready for distribution in the regular motion picture theaters is a feature picture, "The Negro Soldier," prepared for the War Department by Frank Capra as a record of the participation of Negro Americans in the various wars engaged in by the United States.

The narrative is provided by visualizations of incidents mentioned by a Negro minister in an address to his congregation, starting with skirmishes and battles in the Revolutionary War, in the Mexican, Civil, Spanish, and First World conflicts, all leading up to a detailed report of the methods by which Negro troops are being trained in the present war, and news clips showing them engaged at the several fronts.

Notable persons of the race are shown on the screen, and the meaning of their accomplishments is explained. Carlton Moss, who prepared the story, plays the part of the minister. Congregational singing adds to the interest of a picture that accomplishes in dignified fashion its aim to assist in increasing racial tolerance, as well as to give some indication of the large services of Negroes in the present war.

Stage Notes

A mystery play by Agatha Christie will be presented in New York this season by Albert P. de Courville and Lee Shubert.

* * *

Nancy Kelly, Marjorie Reynolds, and Marian Hall, all of the movies, are making USO hospital tours of the Middle Western States.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Dream with Music," new musical. Starring Vera Zorina, Ronald Graham and June Knight. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"A Connecticut Yankee," by Fields, Rogers and Hart. Presented by Richard Rodgers. Featuring Vivienne Segal and Dick Foran. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Pick-up Girl," melodrama by Elsa Shelley. Featuring William Harrigan, Pamela Rivers. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Lovers and Friends," by Dodie Smith. Starring Katharine Cornell. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—"The Mikado," presented by the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company. 8:30. Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Matinees at 2:30.

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Concert of chamber music by Aaron Copland and Walter Piston, performed by Ruth Posselt and Richard Burgin, violinists; Raya Bedetti, cellist, and Jesus Maria Sanroma and Irving Fine, pianists. 8:30. No admission charge.

Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—Song recital by John di Francesco, baritone; Gladys Miller, accompanist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Final concert in a series of Youth Concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. 3:30.

Public Library, Lecture Hall—Final lecture recital pertaining to programs of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, by Nicolas Slonimsky. 4:45.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. 2:45, 6, 9. "The Memphis Belle." 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fenway—"In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Tornado," Chester Morris. 1:20, 4:45, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Up in Arms," Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. 9:30 a. m., 12:27, 3:24, 6:21, 9:37. "Passport to Destiny," Elsa Lanchester. 11:20 a. m., 2:17, 5:14, 8:11.

Kenmore—"Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. 3, 6, 9:30. "No Escape," Dean Jagger. 1:30, 4:50, 8.

Majestic—"Snow White." 10:29 a. m., 12:23, 2:17, 4:11, 6:05, 7:59, 9:53.

Metropolitan—"Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "You Can't Ration Love," Bette Rhodes, Johnnie Johnston. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—"Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. "Frisco Kid," James Cagney. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—"The Bridge of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari, Akim Tamiroff. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount—"In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:10. "Tornado," Chester Morris. Nancy Kelly. 9:35 a. m., 1, 4:25, 7:50.

RKO-Boston—"Gung Ho!" Randolph Scott. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:35. Stage Show 11 a. m., 1:30, 4:05, 6:35, 9:10.

Scollay—"The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:10. "Timber Queen," Richard Arlen, Mary Beth Hughes. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:05.

State—"The Bridge of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari, Akim Tamiroff. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser. 1:15, 4:45, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"Memphis Belle." "Rudy Valley with the Coast Guard Band." "Sportscope." "Camera Digest." Cartoons, latest newsreel and other shorts.

Telenix—"Memphis Belle." "Labor Problems." "Animals vs. Nature." "Water Nymphs." "Vesuvius Explodes." "Digest of World News." two color cartoons. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Purple Heart," Dana Andrews. 2:35, 6:05, 9:30. "Nine Girls," Ann Harding, Evelyn Keyes. 1:05, 4:30, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:15, 9:30. "Timber Queen," Richard Arlen. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Pat O'Brien. 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp. "Gildersleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary.

Coolidge Corner: "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Hat Check Honey," Grace McDonald, Leon Errol.

Cleveland Circle: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin. 1:45, 7:45

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown, June Havoc. 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. "Whispering Footsteps," J. Hubbard, Rita Quigley. 2, 8.

University: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. "March of Time."

EVERETT—Capitol: "Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone. 2:08, 7:43. "North Star," Walter Huston. 3:18, 8:53.

Park—"Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. "High Explosives," Chester Morris, Jean Parker.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. "Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Frisco Kid," James Cagney. "Crime Doctor's Strangest Case," Warren Baxter.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall. 2:30, 8:15. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. 2:40, 5:50, 9. "March of Time and shorts.

Mystic: "My Best Gal," Jane Withers, Jimmy Lydon. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Cry Havoc," Margaret Sullavan, Ann Sothern. 3:15, 8:15.

Strand: "All Baba and the Forty Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. 2:05, 7, 9:50. "Crime Doctor's Strangest Case," Basil Rathbone. 2:05, 7, 9:50.

Maplewood: "The Heat's On," Mae West, Victor Moore. 1:52, 7:52. "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland, Sonny Tufts. 3:16, 9:16.

Orpheum: "Hi Ya Sailor," Donald Woods. 2:15, 8. "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. 3:20, 9:05.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "Three Russian Girls," Anna Stein.

Fellsway: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, M. Hopkins. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. Selected shorts.

NATICK—Colonial: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Crime Doctor's Strangest Case," Warner Baxter, Lynn Merrick. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. "Weekend Pass," Noah Beery, Jr.

NEWTON—Paramount: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. "Swing Out the Blues," Boh Haymes, L. Merrick. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews, Richard Conte. "My Best Gal," Jane Wither, Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

Strand: "All Baba and the Forty Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Hat Check Honey," Grace McDonald, Leon Errol. 2, 7, 9:50.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott, James Brown. "Here Comes Elmer," Al Pearce, Dale Evans.

Strand: "Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "Unknown Guest," Victor Jory, P. Blake.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Crime School," Humphrey Bogart. "Girls on Probation," Ronald Reagan.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Fallen Sparrow," Maureen O'Hara, John Garfield. "Pistol Packin' Mama." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Rookies in Burma," Alan Carney, Wally Brown. 2:07, 7:52. "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Edmund Gwenn. 3:24, 9:09.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers. "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt. "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton.

Coolidge: "North Star," Walter Huston, Anne Baxter. "Tarzan's Desert Mystery," Johnny Weissmuller, Nancy Kelly.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp. "Saludos Amigos."

Regent: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "The Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Falcon and the Co-eds," Tom Conway. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

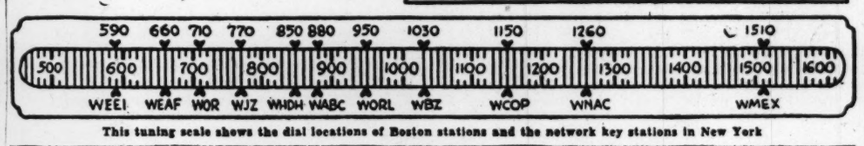
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. "Weekend Pass," Noah Beery, Jr.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "Children of Mars," and other short subjects.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight / 6:30 p.m. / Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00 "Marv Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Mystery Melodies
3:15 Across Caribbean	Dramatic sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Dodgers baseball game	Mystery Melodies
3:30 News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch: orch.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 "Help Wanted"	WHDH Studio Orchestra	'Right to Happiness': sk	Dodgers baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee;	Papular music program	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	News: Horace Heidt's Or
4:15 Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Dodgers baseball game	Art Jarrett's Or.
4:30 "Books & Victory"	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Jimmy Murray Minstrel
4:45 Garden: Date	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Dodgers baseball game	Art Kassel's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15 E. Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"We Love and Learn"	"Archie Andrews": dr.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30 Follies: Music	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45 'American Women'	'Capt. Midnight': sketch	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00 "Page One": News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	"Review": Music	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30 "Meet Mr. Jones"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Bernadette" Songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News: 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	'Let Yourself Go': com-	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade	edy; Milton Berle, mc	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Terry's Tunes"	News service
7:30 American Melody	'The Symphonette," with	Ronald Colman; Ingrid	"Confidentially Yours".	Roundtable: Value of
7:45 Hour: songs; or.	M Piastro, conductor.	Bergman; drama: Inter	Draft Age Center	Technical Education
8:00 'Big Town': drama	'Paul Neilson, News	Ginny Simms: inter-	"Strings With Wings"	Studio speaker
8:15 'Big Town': drama	'Lum 'n Abner"	views; orchestra	Fulton Oursler Reports	Paul Mann's Orch.
8:30 Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardiner;	"A Date With Judy"	'Pick & Pat Time'; Mary	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 comedy: or.; News	Bob Crosby; Mrs. Hope	"A Date With Judy"	Small; Vincent Lopez	Tax program
9:00 Burns and Allen	'Famous Jury Trials'	"Mystery Theater": dr.	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Music Hour"
9:15 Frank Morgan	'Famous Jury Trials'	"Mystery Theater": dr.	'Return of Nick Carter'	"Music Hour"
9:30 Report to Nation:	Bob Strong's Orch.	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	American Forum of Air:	"Music Hour"
9:45 Quentin Reynolds	Dance orchestra; Drama	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	4 Congressmen debate	"Music Hour"
10:00 Norman Corwin dr:	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	"Our Foreign Policy"	News service
10:15 Dorie Got a Medal	W. Lang; Dance orch.	Bob Hope Variety Show	Count Basie's Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Or.
10:30 Gov. J. W. Bricker	"Meet Me in the Lobby"	Red Skelton and Co.	Treasury Star Parade	Freddie Martin's Or.
10:45 Gov. J. W. Bricker	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Red Skelton and Co.	Music; Weather	Red Nichols' Orch.
11:00 News: Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Tony Pastor's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	Alvino Rey's Orch.
11:30 Romance: drama	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	"Sinfonietta"; Frieder	Day's End: music
11:45 Romance: drama	Dance orch.: News	Music You Want	Weissman, conductor	Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade".	Organ; Weather: Organ	
7:15 News: Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Fred Lang, news	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship: re-
7:45 News: Rideout	Music; News: Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ligious
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	The Wax Museum	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	Food news; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Church in Wildwood	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air:	The Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster": sketch.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "New Horizons"	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music
9:45 Food Fair; Talk	The Breakfast Club	Hum & Strum, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	'Sweet River": drama	"Lora Lawton": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	Music: Highland Songs	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman, talk
10:30 "Open Door": sk.	Fishermen's program	"Helpmate": sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music	'Road of Life': sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience"
11:15 "Second husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	John Kiley, organ
11:30 'Bright Horizons'	News commentator	Brave Tomorrow; dr.	Yankee House Party	Profession Wom's Club
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Trio	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15 'Big Sister': sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	"Dude Ranch"; News
12:30 "Helen Trent": sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Hollywood News; Music	Drama and Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show: Ra-	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15 'Ma Perkins"	Danny Cavanaugh	koy's Or.; pianist	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera
1:30 B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	Carl Caruso, news	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Religious program
1:45 'The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00 Portia Faces Life	"Listen, Milady"	'Guiding Light': drama	News; Music Roundup.	"Curtain Time"
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food	"Today's Children": sk.	Yankee Kitchen	"Curtain Time"
2:30 Serial drama	"Ladies, Be Seated"	"Light of the World"	Yankee Kitchen	The Pepper Shaker
2:45 "Perry Mason": sk.	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Hymn recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News; Farm & Home
3:00 "Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Mystery Melodies
3:15 'Caribbean' drama	Dramatic sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Dodgers baseball game	Mystery Melodies
3:30 News; Snapshots	Drama; Dept. of Edu-	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 "Help Wanted"	cation: speaker; orch.	'Right to Happiness"	Dodgers baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee:	"Juke Box Serenade"	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	News; Jan Savitt's Or.
4:15 Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch.	Dodgers baseball game	Claude Thornhill's Or.
4:30 Life to the Front	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Pats Waller's Orch.
4:45 "Kind to Animals"	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Dodgers baseball game	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 "Follies": Evelyn	Easy Rhythms	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15 Howe, m. c.	Dick Tracy, sketch	"We Love and Learn"	"Archie Andrews": sk.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30 Arthur Godfrey	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Chick Carter": sk.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45 American Women	'Captain Midnight': sk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00 Comment: News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15 Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30 Studio speaker	"Jerry and Sky"	'Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendesvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade	WAVE? Parade	J. W. Vandercook, news	Parade; "Terry's Tunes"	Richard Salinger, news
7:30 'Easy Aces'; sketch	The Lone Ranger: western	Port Embarkation Band	"Halls of Montezuma";	Irish-American Musical
7:45 'Easy Aces': sketch	drama	John Barry, comments	Marine Corps Series	Program
8:00 Allan Jones, songs;	Paul Neilson, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North":	Cecil Brown, news	"This Is France"
8:15 Frank Carle's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	comedy mystery drama	Fulton Oursler Reports	Paul Mann's Orch.
8:30 Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls: The	Beat the Band: Hilde-	Xavier Cugat

2,000 Allied Planes Blast Reich for 11th Day in Row

Continued from Page 1

scale, said Fortresses and Liberators from Britain smashed at German airdromes at Nancy, Metz, and Dijon in the continuous all-out effort to humble Hitler's air forces ahead of the western invasion.

The daylight attacks followed attacks during the night by probably 1,000 planes of the RAF, which blasted industrial Munich and Karlsruhe.

In a reconnaissance report of the Munich raid, the British Air Ministry said whole blocks of buildings were left ablaze in the city Hitler converted from a Nazi monument to an aircraft center and the heart of an important railway system. Smoke rose four miles as scattered fires merged into one glowing core.

American airmen back from Metz said at least 40 planes, mostly fighters, parked on the ground there were plastered with bombs and there was no fighter opposition. The raiders of Nancy also caught German aircraft parked on the ground. Airmen said formations split at each field, one force bombing landing areas while the others smacked hangars and other buildings.

Crewmen generally reported no fighter opposition, moderate flak, weather spotty on the way, but clear over the targets, and good bombing results.

While the heavies and their escort thundered into Eastern France, American Marauders and Havocs with British Bostons attacked military objectives in Northern France which have been pounded repeatedly in recent days by every type of daylight raider based in Britain.

Waves of planes of all types drove forward the campaign that has poured 40,000 to 50,000 tons of explosives on Hitler's war machine since mid-April, and shortly before noon the German Radio reported strong bomber formations over the southern, western, and southwestern portions of the Reich.

Thirty British planes were lost during the night, when the main blows aimed at factories and communications in Karlsruhe and Munich. Mosquito planes hit Düsseldorf and other raiders pounded the rail depot at Chambly, 20 miles north of Paris, a link in the battered rail network supplying the German Atlantic wall. Mines also were laid in enemy waters.

New Guinea:

Allies Closing In On Three Airfields

American and Dutch invaders, slowed more by mud and mountain than by disorganized Japanese resistance, closed from two sides on three airfields in a 350-square-mile area of Dutch New Guinea around captured Hollandia.

A fourth airfield, seized by another invasion force against sniper opposition 150 miles to the southeast near Aitape, was pressed into service less than 48 hours after its capture. Fighters and troop transport planes landed there April 24.

Thousands of invading troops, the bulk of them Americans, were landed at three beachcheads April 22, protected by the guns and dive bombers of a naval armada which Admiral Chester W. Nimitz credits with wiping out 101 Nipponese planes, all but 13 on the ground.

Reports by Gen. Douglas MacArthur and advices from the field by war correspondents told of a steamroller, impeded largely by the terrain, overrunning territory within bombing range of the Philippines.

Nowhere in the Hollandia area, less than 1,200 miles from Mindanao, was there any word of organized fighting by the 14,000 Japanese estimated to comprise the defending force.

On the west flank, American soldiers, last reported within five miles of the main Hollandia airfield, told an AP correspondent that some Japanese "didn't even have guns." This invading force, landed at Tanahmerah Bay, had moved six miles southeast by April 23.

On the east flank, red mud which caked the Americans from head to foot was the chief deterring factor in a 1½-mile push from Humboldt Bay into the wreckage of Hollandia Village.

One correspondent, writing his dispatch amidst the ruins of the community's 150 buildings, said only the bodies of fallen enemy stragglers were found after naval guns, dive bombers, and mountain mortars raked the village.

At Aitape, the story was the same. The enemy garrison of between 500 and 1,000 fled, leaving 98 slain and a few prisoners around seized Tadji airfield. Australian Royal Air Force engineers worked at night under floodlights, disdainful of the enemy air arm, to repair bomber and fighter strips while American troops moved on Aitape Village five miles north.

At each expanding perimeter from Aitape to Hollandia, bulldozers and tractors tore into the jungle, building roads for transporting supplies piling up on the beaches.

If the Japanese in the Hollandia area planned a last-ditch fight in defense of the airfields, it remained to be developed against Americans pinching from the two bays along a 34-mile connecting road.

Invaders Take Two Villages

Humboldt Bay forces, in addition to occupying Hollandia Village, took the village of Pim four miles to the south, within eight miles of the Tami airfield in the Lake Sentani area. The main Hollandia field is 17 miles west, the Cyclops field 11 miles west and slightly north.

Whether others of the 60,000 Nipponese soldiers between Hollandia and by-passed Wewak and Madang would figure in the fighting remained to be seen, but headquarters reported a supporting 333-ton bombing of the Wewak-Hansa Bay area by Allied bomber and attack planes. Wewak is a Japanese air base 250 miles southeast of Hollandia.

To the northwest of Hollandia, Japanese air bases at Geelvink Bay, from which planes could be sent against the invaders, apparently have been reinforced. Headquarters said that Liberators had to fight off 30 interceptors, shooting down from 14 to 17, while dropping 41 tons of explosives on airdromes there. The bombers had met no enemy air opposition in recent raids on that sector.

Everywhere over the 150-mile invasion front between Aitape and Hollandia, the evidence of enemy surprise was noted. At Humboldt Bay, a radio station, two truckloads of ammunition, 11 other trucks, tractors, a workshop and gasoline stores were captured.

At Aitape, the Japanese abandoned aviation gasoline, trucks, machine guns, antiaircraft weapons, and ammunition in such good condition that the invaders turned them on the enemy. The invaders also recaptured an American jeep and three caterpillar tractors which apparently fell into enemy hands in the Philippines.

Where Air Armadas Struck

By the Associated Press

In the 11-day aerial offensive blasting a path for invasion, Allied heavy bombers operating from Britain and Italy have hit these principal targets with nearly 50,000 tons of bombs:

April 15: Bucharest and Ploesti, Romania.

April 16: Belgrade, Yugoslavia; Brasov and Turnu-Severin, Romanian rail centers, and Budapest, Hungary.

April 17: Sofia, Bulgaria, and Belgrade; the French coast; Plovdiv, Bulgaria.

April 18: Berlin and environs, Pas-de-Calais area of French coast.

April 19: Kassel and Hamm, Germany, Pas-de-Calais area.

April 20: Cologne, Germany, Plovdiv, military installations in France and Belgium.

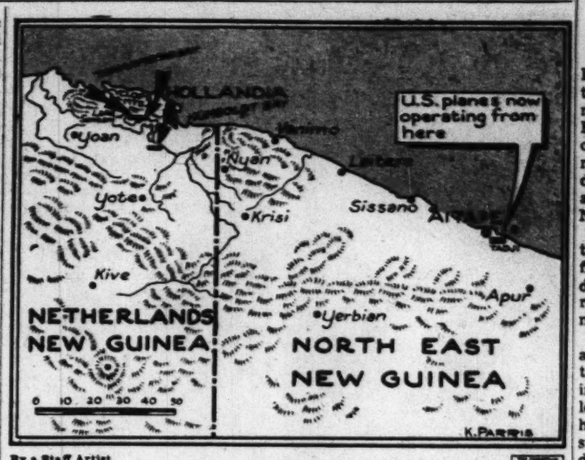
April 21: Bucharest, Turnu-Severin.

April 22: Hamm, Mannheim, Brunswick, Dusseldorf, Germany, and Laon, France.

April 23: Wiener-Neustadt, Schechat, and Bad Voalau airfield, all near Vienna; Bilvorde, near Brussels.

April 24: Bucharest, Ploesti, Friedrichshafen and airdromes near Munich, Germany.

April 25: Nazi airfields in France—at Nancy, Metz, and Dijon.



By a Staff Artist

Allied Gains in Dutch New Guinea

Arrows indicate how three columns of Allied troops are moving on airfields in the mountainous area adjacent to the captured town of Hollandia. Near Aitape a captured airfield already has been put into service by General MacArthur's pilots.

China:

Trap Threatens Chinese Forces

Converging Japanese columns have narrowed to 10 miles the escape corridor southwest of Chenghsien where sizable Chinese forces are threatened with entrapment, the Chinese indicated.

This represented a five-mile advance. The enemy pincer was reported April 24 within 15 miles of closing.

The Chinese asserted the invaders were paying a high price for their northern Honan Province offensive, claiming the enemy had suffered more than 10,000 casualties in battles April 20 and 21. The Chinese have declared that more than 60,000 Japanese troops have been thrown into the fighting.

The enemy encirclement threat was being mounted by one Japanese force pushing south from the Yellow River bridgehead across the destroyed Lunghai railway toward the town of Mihsien, which is 22 miles southwest of Chengsien, and another enemy spearhead moving west from the Peiping-Hankow rail line past Mihsien.

The two columns are threatening to meet northwest of Mihsien.

In the Lunghai railway region about 25 miles west of Chengsien, where the Japanese had established a road block, the enemy continued air and ground attacks on Chinese positions near Hulao Pass, gateway of the city of Loyang, 45 miles farther west.

India:

British Army Moves on Kohima

Long columns of men, tanks, and guns of the British Fourteenth Army are moving toward Kohima to hurl an assault against the Japanese near that Japanese objective on the Assam-Burma front, it was reported at Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters in Ceylon.

The tanks are advancing as a protective screen for British troops tagged for the task of clearing away the last threat to Kohima.

Vengeance dive bombers are harrying the retreating enemy, headquarters announced, and artillery is pounding away at Japanese concentrations.

Admiral Mountbatten's communique said that north of Imphal on the 60-mile road to Kohima an English county regiment cleared one of the blocks with which the Japanese have held 15 miles of this highway and a battalion of the 9th Jats (Indian native regiment) overran some Japanese forward positions, captured an antitank gun and repulsed two counterattacks.

This was the first indication that the British, apparently feeling Imphal secure, had begun operations to restore the land link between Kohima and Imphal.

Northeast of Imphal, the advance continued in the direction of Ukhrul while west of Bishenpur on the track to Silchar British troops remained "in close contact with the enemy," the communiqué added.

The Chinese in North Burma under Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell continued their advance down the Mogaung Valley. Allied aviation operated over the whole Burma area.

Allied forces have slain more than 4,900 Japanese troops around Imphal since the enemy launched his offensive against that key town in Northern India, a British military spokesman declared at Southeast Asia Headquarters in Ceylon.

Russia:

Soviets Repulse Two Nazi Thrusts

The Red Army has smashed a German attack west of Dubno, 85 miles northeast of the communications center of Lwow, which at first had succeeded in driving the Russians out of two localities, a Soviet communiqué said.

More than 400 Nazis were slain in the Russian counterblow which dislodged the enemy from both places and "restored the situation," the bulletin declared.

In the Carpathian foothills more than 100 miles to the southwest, more than 200 Germans were officially reported killed after they crossed a stream southwest of Stanislawow by night and were routed by Soviet troops in the morning.

Except for these actions, however, a stalemate continued along the land front as the Red Air Force tightened the blockade of Sevastopol, blasting ships which attempted to carry Axis troops out of the encircled Black Sea base.

The communiqué said the warplanes sank seven transports totaling 16,000 tons as well as a landing barge, a torpedo cutter, and three patrol boats between Sevastopol and Romanian ports.

Russian planes also struck "concentrated bombing and strafing blows" against Axis troops in Sevastopol itself, causing heavy losses, the communiqué said. Thirty-seven German aircraft were reported destroyed in the Sevastopol area.

A Berlin radiocast said the Russians had unleashed their "final assault" on Savastopol and that fierce land fighting was raging once more around the city.

Red Air Force bombers also blasted Lwow again, striking at concentrations of troop trains at the railway yards, the communiqué reported.

Flowers Conceal Rommel 'Mines'

By the Associated Press

London, April 25

A German war correspondent who accompanied General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel on a tour of coastal fortifications told today how the spirit of spring moved the field marshal:

"On one occasion the field marshal, on seeing a field full of spring flowers, observed it was wonderful to think that underneath those flowers 80,000 mines were concealed."

The Berlin broadcast said Marshal Rommel usually spends five days a week inspecting "western regions."

Italy:

German Bombers Attack Naples

German bombers struck sharply at Naples, Italy, in the wake of a great co-ordinated attack by Allied aircraft against Nazi communications and aircraft plants in the Balkans and Northern Italy.

Unofficial estimates placed the size of the Nazi formations which raided Naples at 30 to 40 planes. The attack, although sharp, was not particularly damaging. One raider was shot down by Beaufighters.

The Allies flew 2,000 sorties from Italian fields April 24, destroying 29 enemy planes for a loss of 14 in operations that included heavy bomber assaults on the Bucharest and Ploesti rail yards in Romania and on an aircraft factory at Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

United States Fortresses and Liberators were over the Bucharest and Ploesti yards for more than a half hour, fighting off attacks by between 60 and 70 fighters as they laid bombs on the main lines to Hitlers' troops opposing Russian armies in Romania.

Bomber crewmen said their bombs started fires in the Ploesti yards which sent flames and smoke up 5,000 feet. The rail line, roundhouses, and oil installations were hit.

Fortresses went over the target first, meeting intense flak and between 30 and 40 fighters, 16 of which Fortress gunners shot down. Liberators followed up 15 minutes later, encountering only a few fighters although the flak was still heavy.

Hitler Pays Secret Visit To West Wall Defenses

Continued from Page 1

ments, but many businessmen have been able to go back and forth between London and the neutral capitals of Europe, as well as between Europe and America.

A short time ago, for the purpose of isolating Eire, severe restrictions were imposed on travel between Britain and Ireland, both north and south. Now, however, these measures for insuring secrecy as to second-front preparations under way in Britain have become a virtual prohibition of all outward-bound movement. As far as is known, the new measures imply no restrictions on incoming travelers beyond the normal priority arrangements already in effect.

Although the Germans have frequently cut off telephone communications between the Reich and Sweden, Denmark, and other neutral countries, these actions usually are temporary, and it is notable that the Nazis have not yet enforced a travel ban comparable to that which now has been clamped down here. The situation is, of course, not comparable, as it is most unlikely that the Germans now have any major attack to conceal.

In addition to this new British ban on travel abroad, travel within the United Kingdom is restricted. Nonresidents are prohibited from entering an area 10 miles wide and extending along the entire southern coast, as well as considerable distances along the east and west coasts and in parts of Scotland. Thus, every effort is being made to prevent leakages of vital information as to the when and where of the second front.

Everyone in Britain is awaiting the time referred to in the final sentence of the Government order which declares, "these restrictions will remain in force until further notice, but they are temporary and will be relaxed as soon as military considerations permit."

Denmark Isolated

STOCKHOLM, April 25 (AP)—Hitler's special deputy and Minister to Denmark, Werner Best, declared today that the Germans were moving swiftly against Danish saboteurs and Underground elements affecting German interests.

Denmark was virtually isolated from Sweden and Best's statement before Danish press chiefs was the first tangible evidence of the reason. The country was cut off late yesterday afternoon.

Best asserted that Denmark was "swarming" with Underground workers and it therefore was Germany's task to "attack swiftly and sternly." He said the Nazis would show no mercy toward saboteurs, indicating they would be summarily shot when caught. He expressed hope that "conditions would stabilize" and that Danish public opinion would react against the recent increase of sabotage.

The belief was prevalent in Stockholm that Denmark was isolated so the Underground could be cleaned up as a preinvasion security measure. Similar action was expected in other occupied countries, many Swedes believed.

Only the barest, unsubstantiated rumors trickled through the Nazi blockade of Denmark. One was that the Copenhagen Harbor area was closed. Another said German soldiers were guarding railroads and keeping close watch over workmen. The newspaper Aftonbladet said there were rumors last night in Helsingfors of disturbances in Copenhagen and other parts of Denmark. Such rumors should be treated with the greatest reserve, however.

Salient facts of the situation were these:

Germans, Finns, and Norwegians were forbidden to travel to Denmark from Sweden by ferry.

Swedes were not directly forbidden but state railways refused to sell tickets to Denmark.

Telephone service between Sweden and Denmark has been shut down completely since last night except for official calls which still are coming through from Copenhagen.

The usual early ferry left Malmo this morning for Denmark without passengers other than ten carloads of German sick and wounded transited last week through Sweden from the Northern Finnish front. The Danish General Consul in Stockholm was unable to communicate with Copenhagen.

Similar isolation developed on August 29, 1943, when the Germans took over control of all Denmark.

'Chile Understands'

SANTIAGO, April 25 (AP)—Joaquin Fernandez, Minister of Foreign Relations, said on April 24 that Chile understands fully the reasons for the temporary restrictions imposed on diplomats by England and, "far from protesting, is not even contemplating reciprocal action."

Chile thus became the first Latin-American nation to approve publicly Britain's control over diplomatic communications, designed to protect Allied plans and movements for the European invasion.

Resistance Army in France Again Goes on the Offensive

Continued from Page 1

Marcel Deat, Secretary of State for National Solidarity, held meetings with the industrialists and mayors, but were unable to check the growing sabotage.

In an attempt to limit the Resistance Army's control in strategic regions the whole Alpine region has been placed under special police regulations banning all entry except to people who are established there. Other regions of France are more difficult to control and are more important strategically.

Place to Land Troops

Auvergne with isolated plateaux, surrounded by mountain canyons, is making an excellent position for landing air-borne troops, is admittedly in the hands of the Maquisards. For a Nazi newspaper, Le Matin sent a reporter to Auvergne who was able to get only to Perigueux by racing along the main road at 100 kilometers an hour, dodging Maquisard patrols.

Beyond Perigueux—unable to penetrate the Dordogne region—a famous chateau is now a "Maquisard" stronghald. "Month by month, week by week, day by day, the power of the "Maquisards" has grown until all resistance in the region is futile," Le Matin reports. "Maquisards" has driven out the "Vichyoikes" wherever they appeared, he reported.

In the southern zone, where German troops are only along the main lines of communication, the Maquisards have established sufficiently large landing fields for whole divisions to arrive unmolested while the Maquisards are transformed into troops of resistance to hold surrounding strategic points.

Polish Acts on Jews Explained

LONDON, April 25 (AP)—Jewish soldiers who were courtmartialed after attempting to desert from the Polish forces to join the British Army had a Jewish lawyer from the Polish Army as counsel and Jewish representatives were present at their trials, a Polish Government in exile spokesman said today.

Commenting on a Russian charge that Ukrainian and White Russian soldiers had been tortured after trying to quit the Polish forces, Marian Kukiel, Minitser of National Defense, said seven of the accused had been sentenced to a minimum of one year's imprisonment, and others from one to two years.

He stated that the commanding officer of the division in which the accused men served "has the right to defer the verdicts until demobilization of the men, provided they show sufficient good will." He added that the "majority of the Polish soldiers of Jewish faith continue to serve in the ranks of the Polish Army and have voiced no complaints."

[In Washington, yesterday, Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York, wrote the Polish Ambassador that many Americans "are outraged" at what he termed the "unjust treatment of Jewish soldiers in the Polish Army." The Russian charge was made in an article in the newspaper Pravda.]

Mr. Kukiel asserted that reported offenses against Jewish soldiers in the Polish Army are under investigation, and promised that any offender would be duly tried.

RAF Feints Luftwaffe Away From Objective

By the Associated Press

London April 25

The RAF announced today it had tricked the German air force last night by sending Munich-bound Lancasters in a feint across the Alps to Northern Italy. The heavy bombers flew to within a few miles of Milan before they turned northeast to Germany.

This meant a round trip of nearly 2,000 miles from British bases, but the absence of night-fighter opposition over Munich made it worth while. The Germans appeared to have spread their fighter cover far and wide over Southern Germany.

Division's Well Armed

There are more than 100 Army ordnance cannon and more than 14,000 Army ordnance small arms and machine guns in an infantry division.

Japanese Money Plans Fail In Netherlands East Indies

By Willem Ten Eyck

Correspondent of the Official Netherlands and Netherlands Indies News Agency

MELBOURNE, April 25 (AP)—Despite the more than two years that have passed since the Japanese occupation of the Netherlands East Indies, enemy efforts to obtain complete control of currency and banking facilities to date have fallen short of their aim, according to indications in Nipponese radiocasts heard here.

The biggest obstacle to realization of Japanese ambitions in the financial field has been persistent destruction of Nipponese currency on the part of the Indonesian population.

After trying various ruses—among them lotteries and trumped-up savings drives—to induce the Indies residents to release their funds, the Japanese have found that the inhabitants still trust guilders more than they do yen.

One of the consequences of this is that much of the preinvasion currency was still circulating at last reports.

Invest in Realty

Hoarding of Netherlands Indies money, especially silver, became common among the residents just after the invasion, and despite Japanese measures aimed at dominating the Indies financial structure, the population has hedged by investing in tangible property, such as real estate, rather than submit to Nipponese financial control.

Finally, the Japanese found it necessary in April last year to suspend all real estate transactions in order to "prevent the war situation from causing panic and speculation."

One of the first things the Japanese did after occupying the Indies in 1942 was to establish the "Southern Regions Development Bank" to function throughout the captured Netherlands territory and the rest of the conquered South Pacific regions.

Upon its establishment, the bank became the sole issuing agent of new notes in the "southern regions." These issues, according to the Japanese, were to be only an "intermediate measure" pending the establishment of a "central bank for the southern regions."

Withdrawals Restricted

Meanwhile withdrawals of bank deposits had been restricted—in some cases to as little as 50 guilders a month.

In the currency control drive, another of the initial Japanese actions was the liquidation of virtually all the existing important banks of the Indies.

In October, 1942, the Japanese military announced that the banking moratorium was at an end, and said that the authorities had decided to refund deposits in the Bank of Java and eight others—but only those of Indonesian and Chinese residents. What was to be done with the money of other depositors was not said.

The eight other banks were not named by the Japanese.

A year later, the Japanese Radio announced another general refund of deposits in the Bank of Java, the Netherlands Commercial Bank, the Chartered Bank of Hong Kong and Shanghai, and five others.

Meanwhile the Japanese were still having currency trouble.

The financial system had been complicated from the moment the Japanese came in. Three types of currency began to be circulated:

1. The preinvasion Bank of Java notes.
2. Japanese military scrip.
3. The so-called guilder notes which were printed in Japan with no backing and no value but that of the paper on which they were printed.

Preinvasion Money in Use

The Japanese, themselves, admitted that preinvasion currency was still in use in April, 1943—more than a year after the invasion. At that time they said that a change-over to the use of military scrip exclusively would have to be made "gradually," indicating that considerable amounts of Netherlands currency were still in circulation.

The Japanese have also found it necessary to increase interest rates of the "Bankers Association of Malaya and Sumatra," as they admitted, in order to encourage savings.

Then, in October, last year, the Japanese increased the lotteries, which they had instituted immediately after the invasion, admittedly to "absorb the population's purchasing power."

About the same time it was learned from the German newspaper Kölnische Zeitung, that the Netherlands Peoples Credit Bank had been allowed to continue its work. The bank, with its head office in Batavia and 67 branch offices in other districts, had placed 80 per cent of its credits with the Indonesian population.

Perhaps the Japanese thought that since the population would not trust the Japanese-instituted banks, they might take more kindly to a nominally Dutch one. By such ruses the Japanese have tried to lay their hands on more and more of the Indies people's money.

Riddle of Hollandia Coup: Where Were the Japanese?

Continued from Page 1

fields is reported so far to have exceeded the highest expectations of military commanders in charge.

Only Token Resistance

Before the impressive weight of amphibious tanks and artillery which pushed through the rainy forests on either side of the three major Japanese airdromes, only eight Japanese machine-gun nests so far have offered even token resistance—a Gilbert-Sullivan twist.

The merit of a successful invasion here in the Southwest Pacific always is the ability to obtain strategic beachheads with a minimum of resistance.

But this invasion so far has exceeded even that requirement. Tonight, as engineers rush forward the road to transport heavy mechanized equipment, it seems more than likely that airfields will be at least reached in record time.

This does not mean by any means that the Japanese will not defend the Sentani, Cyclops, and Hollandia air strips. It is probable that they are firmly dug in around a perimeter of some sort. If the operation follows even loosely the usual pattern, they will harass and perhaps even counterattack from the hills in at least some force.

The Japanese even may try to harass moving columns of American troops and the gear-littered beaches with token air raids.

How many Japanese are now left in the Hollandia area is uncertain. The figure is the mystery of the day.

But Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces are taking no chances in securing such a highly strategic and important base.

No enemy numbering less than perhaps 25,000 combat troops could possibly stand up for long before the colossal weight thrown against them.

Greatest Hopes Exceeded

At Aitape, the success of the invasion has been even more apparent. Before the invasion began, it was hoped by a few optimists that Allied aircraft might land at the swamp-encircled air strips in three days' time.

Many scoffed at what they called "wild dreams."

But the record speaks for itself. The airfields were seized in a day. The Royal Australian Airfields construction forces worked to sweep strips of overgrown kunai grass and level sandy surfaces. And exactly 47½ hours after the landing at Swan on April 22, Douglas transports were landing and taking off from their most advanced base—less than 1,000 miles from the Philippines.

A "push-over" invasion is never so spectacular as one which is hotly contested in classic military fashion. But the importance of Hollandia in the scheme of future operations, like the capture of the Marshall Islands, made it mandatory that sufficient power be thrown into one gigantic operation to leave no doubt as to the outcome.

Servicemen Slam Doors, Hotel Couple Asks Relief

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—A woman wants General Marshall to order his soldiers in her hotel to stop slamming doors.

The Chief of Staff found this letter in a recent bundle of mail:

"There are a number of servicemen staying in this hotel at the present time who, despite any number of requests from the management, insist on slamming their doors every time they come in and out at all hours, and my husband and I are awakened every morning around 5:30 and cannot get to sleep again. Will you kindly see this reaches the ones in authority to give it immediate attention?"

★ WAR-TIME ★ SAVINGS

LOOK AHEAD . . . and SAVE! Build a reserve fund in this strong Mutual Savings Bank for now and after the war. Bank by mail. It's easy, safe, convenient. Write for FREE Banking by Mail folder about this simple, safe savings plan.

HOME SAVINGS BANK ALBANY 1, N.Y.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

GARDEN FOR VICTORY

Victory gardens spell death to our foe,
Let's work together with trowel and hoe,
Can and preserve just as much as we're able,
Never waste food which is left on the table.
The Governor Clinton is proud to acclaim,
That its food and its service have justly earned fame.

HOTEL GOVERNOR CLINTON
7th Ave. at 31st St.
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA STATION
R. J. GLENN, MANAGER
NEW YORK

Compliments of your Esso Dealer...

Unusual Full Color ESSO WAR MAP #2

Two outstanding maps back to back; one a close-up of Fortress Europe, the other, the World Island... the entire battlefield in surprising detail, Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and the Pacific Islands. Big, easy-to-read! Keep posted geographically as you read the day's battle news or tune in your Esso Reporter radio news broadcast. Free at your Esso Dealer's. Drive in today.

ESSO DEALER

IN NEW YORK
HOTEL MAYFLOWER
A few blocks from Second Church of Christ, Scientist. Single from $4; double from $7. Excellent Restaurant. Overlooking beautiful Central Park.
Central Park West at 61st St.

Lovelier Hair Deserves GENUINE CASTILE!

You can buy all kinds of "castile" but Laco is the GENUINE. Laco has the gentle, deep-cleansing quick-rinsing virtues that make a truly fine castile so wonderful for the hair. Laco leaves the hair glamourously soft and lovely and so easy to manage. And it is priced within the means of the many—only a few cents a shampoo! And each shampoo a revelation to you!

LACO *Genuine Castile* SHAMPOO

LACO PRODUCTS, INC. • WALTHAM, MASS.
AFFILIATE OF POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL CORPORATION

Lecture on Christian Science by Adair Hickman, C. S. B.

Adair Hickman, C. S. B., of New York City, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: Herald of God's Allness," last evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice.

The lecturer was introduced by Gordon V. Comer, C. S. B., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in this city, wishes me to extend to you all a cordial welcome to this lecture on Christian Science. It will be given by a member of the Board of Lectureship of this Church. This Board is maintained by The Mother Church to make known here and through its branch churches and societies in nearly all parts of the world the revelation of true Christianity and true Science that came to human consciousness through Mary Baker Eddy.

This revelation, or Christian Science, proclaims to human thought the omnipresence, the omniscience, and the omnipotence of God. It assures you and me that this all-power of good is made available to us in the solution of all problems of human living to the extent we turn our thoughts to God and are obedient to divine Principle.

If we will give thoughtful attention to what our speaker has to say on "Christian Science: Herald of God's Allness," there is in store for us a great blessing.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

At this period of swift changes in the whole social order, we should—and naturally must, as Christians — turn unreservedly for guidance to the inspired Word, the revealed Truth, contained in the Holy Scriptures. It is imperative that we heed, more faithfully than ever before, Christ Jesus' command—for it was a command—to "search the scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life: and they are they which testify of me." Again he rebuked some, saying, "Ye do err, not knowing the scriptures." He gave every evidence that he himself was deeply versed in the Old Testament, the only Scripture there was at that time. And we know how reverently the messages of the great prophets were pondered by the faithful ones of Israel, and when obeyed, how the people were guided, protected, and blessed.

It is imperative, therefore, that Christians heed well the admonition of the Founder of Christianity, particularly at this time when the charge is being more and more aggressively made that Christianity is impractical or is failing at this crisis in human history. A great leader for the emancipation of an oppressed race, William Lloyd Garrison, once declared in substance: Take away the Bible, and our warfare with oppression, infidelity, intemperance, and impurity is removed. We have no authority to speak, and no courage to act. Those words declare the true warfare which must be unceasingly waged under the authority of divine command.

The profound significance to this very present hour of that beautiful event known as the transfiguration, as related by Matthew, and the deep and vital meaning of that sacred experience, is clearly and practically explained in Christian Science. What does the transfiguration really mean? It means "glorified"—Christ, Truth, glorified. Jesus, you will recall, had taken Peter, James, and John up into a high mountain, and there appeared unto them Elias and Moses, talking with Jesus. From the height of spiritual vision to which their Master's teaching and constant companionship had brought them, they envisaged this communion. They saw those two who had led and prophesied, and held the people to faith in the one true God, at the most important crises in Israel's previous history. Those two were talking with the greatest of all leaders—the Prophet of Galilee. He was carried to the loftiest height of spiritual vision and was transfigured before them. The prophetic spirit was objectified to Jesus in the forms of the two most powerful representatives of the one God, in the thought of all Israel.

Jesus Uttered Profound Prophecy

It was Moses who had heard, in the thunder of Sinai, the command, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." It was Elias who had appeared when a renegade king and his heathen wife had given state sanction to idolatry. The prophet came to do battle with this monstrous evil and to hold the people faithful to the one true God. In the Old Testament Elias was regarded as the harbinger of the day of the Lord; in the New, he is spoken of as the herald of God.

When the vision of Moses and Elias had vanished and Jesus was alone with his awed disciples, they questioned him about the prophecy which had existed for centuries concerning Elias. It was then that Jesus spoke those words, among the profoundest he ever uttered, "Elias truly shall first come, and restore all things." That was a far-reaching prophecy—as we shall see—reaching down to this very age in the religious history of the world.

Mary Baker Eddy realized that the spiritual interpretation of all Scripture is the vital interpretation. As she has said, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 207), "The spiritual reality is the scientific fact in all things." Such an interpretation makes the sacred records a living document, the very chart of life in any crisis in any age. "Take away the spiritual signification of Scripture," she declared, "and that compilation can do no more for mortals than can moonbeams to melt a river of ice" (ibid., p. 241). Thus to her insight Elias was not merely a human prophet, he represented "prophecy; spiritual evidence opposed to material sense;" and here follows a deeply significant part of her interpretation: "Christian Science, with which can be discerned the spiritual fact of whatever the material senses behold; the basis of immortality" (ibid., p. 585).

A palimpsest on vellum has recently been discovered, after it had lain fourteen hundred years in obscurity. By means of the searching ultra-violet ray, the very faint under-writing has been deciphered. It proves to be the complete text of the twenty-first chapter of the book of Acts, in the Palistinian-Syriac dialect.

This event seems beautifully symbolic of the light which Christian Science sheds on the sacred Scriptures throughout. Under the errors and changes of countless translations, below the many misconceptions and misrepresentations, which human theories have written over the primitive purity and prophetic meaning of the divine law, the searching ray of Christian Science has brought to light the full meaning and message of this compilation of revealed Truth, the Holy Scriptures. We see, then, how clear and far-reaching is Mrs. Eddy's interpretation of Elias. He shows forth as the ever-appearing spirit of Truth, as "Christian Science, with which can be discerned the spiritual fact of whatever the material senses behold."

Obviously, to become aware of the spiritual fact, or Truth, is the vital need of the human race today. This need is being practically supplied to the receptive thought through the understanding which Christian Science gives of the realism of Spirit and the unreality of matter or material sense. The fallacy called matter, which is the source of all mortal discord, sin, sickness, and death, disappears in proportion as the spiritual fact, or Truth, is scientifically discerned.

Mrs. Eddy a Messenger of God

The root idea of prophecy is revelation, "spiritual evidence opposed to material sense," and so, in times of crisis, God's will has been revealed through the spirit of prophecy. The embodiment of Truth has appeared and reappeared to those with spiritual vision to recognize its authentic messengers.

Mrs. Eddy herself came as a messenger of the one God, the allness of Spirit. Through her scientific discovery of the truth of Spirit, that all Truth is Spirit or Mind, she disproved the entire claim that matter and material sense are actual, and set forth the divine law which reveals the perfection of being or allness of God, in which all that He has made is representative of Himself, wholly good and forever intact. The movement which she founded, led, and still leads through her inspired writings, attests the consistency and unconquerable fidelity with which she held to her divine revelation.

The Discoverer of this Science never minimized the struggle which must ensue when spiritual understanding, as the result of her interpretation of Scripture, became more widely diffused. She foresaw and wrote that there would be "greater mental opposition to the spiritual, scientific meaning of the Scriptures than there has ever been since the Christian era began" (Science and Health, p. 534). She prophesied still farther, however (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 363, 364), "I foresee and foresay that every advancing epoch of Truth will be characterized by a more spiritual apprehension of the Scriptures, that will show their marked consonance with the textbook of Christian Science Mind-healing, 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures.'" The accuracy of this prediction is strikingly borne out to those who watch the trend of thought among advanced researchers in many fields of learning since these words were written over sixty years ago.

John the Baptist preceded the Messiah, as had been foretold. He heralded the coming of a greater messenger of Truth, Jesus of Nazareth, as he who "will thoroughly purge his floor, and gather his wheat into the garner; but he will burn up the chaff with unquenchable fire." John came declaring, "The kingdom of heaven is at hand." He rallied the people to repent, to turn—for that is the significance of the word "repent"—to turn from the material sense of existence. He foretold that the activity of the Christ, Truth, would purge and destroy the false and preserve only the true. This is the universal purge which must finally redeem the whole human race and which is at work today in human consciousness. Do we not hear the prophetic spirit calling in this time of crisis: Repent! Turn from idolatrous worship of material power, worldly aims, sensuous desires! Know that the kingdom of God is within you, in a consciousness of God's omnipresence, allness, and goodness.

Even a slight knowledge of God as Spirit, or Truth, does wonders for mankind in their struggle with human difficulties, when this understanding is practically applied according to the teachings of Christian Science. The following experience is a clear and convincing proof of this. A friend of mine who turned, as a last resort, to Christian Science for healing, had been a semi-invalid from childhood. Tuberculosis was thought to be hereditary in her family, her mother and several members having passed on with this malady. As she grew into young womanhood the symptoms of this disease became more and more pronounced, and resulted finally in extreme weakness and emaciation. Members of her family believed the end to be near and inevitable. Indeed from a material standpoint there seemed little if any hope of her recovery.

She had been studying this Science for some time and had been healed of a discordant condition; nevertheless the chief difficulty seemed to grow worse until, one day, she fainted twice from weakness in an effort merely to walk across the room. As she regained consciousness the second time she reached for Science and Health and opened it to this statement (p. 390): "Life is self-sustained." Dwelling upon these words, she began to realize that if Life is consciousness and is self-existent, Life could not become unconscious or die; that whatever the seeming, she could not lose life. With this realization the fear of death was abated and she felt stronger.

Turning again to the textbook, her eyes fell upon these words (p. 492): "For right reasoning there should be but one fact before the thought, namely, spiritual existence." As the truth of this statement dawned upon her thought, she was able understandingly to reject the false evidence of material sense, and to accept and claim the spiritual evidence and law as the only truth or fact of her being. This acknowledgment resulted in instantaneous and complete healing. Strength she had never known surged through her entire being. Notwithstanding she had been unable to take but small quantities of food for over a year, her normal appetite returned immediately. She arose and prepared a large meal, and enjoyed it. She had felt the revitalizing energy of Spirit to such a degree that later, during the same day, she decided to cleanse and put her five-room apartment in order; after this she completed a large ironing which needed to be done.

Healing Beneficial to Others

That this healing has been permanent is proved by the fact that it occurred thirty years ago. My friend has been constantly active in the business world during the succeeding years, and has not only manifested excellent health, but recently, in speaking to me of this experience, she stated that she had never lost that sense of freedom and energy which came at the time of her healing; that she had not found it necessary to take as much rest as the average individual, and that she seldom experienced fatigue. She also pointed out that her clear realization and demonstration of the unreality of the claim of consumption liberated her family and her immediate relations from belief in and fear of this disease; none of them have manifested any evidence of this error since her own healing experience.

The confusion which gradually arose concerning man's origin and nature is seen in Christian Science as the "mist" or delusion of the serpentine suggestion that God, Mind, is not omnipotent; that another creative power exists, namely, evil, matter, and physical law. This radical divergence from faith in the oneness and allness of God, Spirit, Mind, Mrs. Eddy recognized as the root idolatry from which all others stem. She saw that salvation can come only through understanding fully and obeying faithfully the first and fundamental command or law, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." Through false education the word "Spirit" has come to be regarded by many as representing that which is intangible, impractical, or wholly beyond our present comprehension and availability. Christian Science has revealed the true and original meaning of the word by showing Spirit as synonymous with Truth or Mind, and therefore to be the only real substance or tangibility.

It became Mrs. Eddy's life purpose to establish the scientific interpretation and demonstration of the oneness and allness of God, in complete, logical acceptance of what that law demands. She found through her practice of the scientific law she had discovered that the divine attributes revealed in Holy Scripture combine in oneness and completeness, so that the term "Principle" best conveys a demonstrable concept of Deity. In considering this, may I call your attention to a powerful passage here in the textbook, for it declares what we cannot ponder too deeply or too trustingly hold to at all times (p. 473): "The God-principle is omnipresent and omnipotent, God is everywhere, and nothing apart from Him is present or has power." Here is a complete, scientific interpretation of divine oneness and allness.

Term God-Principle Explained

Just what is meant by the God-principle as Christian Science uses this term? Its Discoverer tells us clearly in these words (No and Yes, p. 20): "When understood, Principle is found to be the only term that fully conveys the ideas of God, —one Mind, a perfect man, and divine Science." Can we not see that here we have a scientific law with which to demonstrate —make apparent to human consciousness—the ever-presence of God, Life, Truth, and Love? When understanding that the term "Principle" includes man and divine Science, the word no longer seems cold or abstract to us, for it helps us to grasp a sense of the completeness of God as one, and of our real identity as an essential of that oneness, and the law, or Science of that allness. In this allness of good we find the Christ, the ideal man, and the divine Science which reveals that likeness. We realize more and more of the divine ever-presence, and man's unity with that presence.

The word "reflection" is consistently used throughout the teachings of Christian Science in explaining man's relationship to God. The Oxford Dictionary defines the word in part as follows: "The mode, operation, or faculty by which mind has cognizance of itself and of its operations." Webster defines it in part thus: "A reflected image, that which is produced by reflection." With what exactness this word interprets the Scripture, "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him;" and, "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." Divine Mind was cognizant of its own operations as being wholly and veritably good. To know man as Mind's reflection is to know that man has not a single underived quality. In this realization we gain the strength of true humility—that humility which was so characteristic of Christ Jesus and crowned him with matchless success.

As we learn in this Science to claim our unity with God, we cease to grope, like Diogenes, in the mist and dimness of material theories, with a humanly contrived lantern made up of the elements of the material world, seeking to find an honest man, the real man. Instead, we go in the clear light of divinely scientific revelation to recognize more and more of the true man in God's likeness, His image or idea, everywhere present to spiritual vision and understanding. Christian Science shows that it was this true view of man which enabled Jesus to heal the sick. It is this same spiritual concept or view which is accomplishing the healing work today.

"Let us make man in our image, after our likeness," was the divine purpose. And that purpose to make man in God's, Mind's, likeness is the continuing law governing all real progress. Only as man appears in God's likeness, embodying God-like qualities—love, mercy, justice, wisdom, unvarying rectitude, and the like—is reality made manifest. All else is illusion, the mist or mythology of material sense.

Through Christian Science we see that man comes to know himself only as he learns the true nature of God, learns to know the infinite divine Mind as Love. Since Love is the one Father or creator, "the only begotten" of that Father, and only that which is begotten of that Father, or creator, can be real. From this standpoint of absolute Truth we begin to perceive the fraudulent nature of all evil.

True Concept of Man Understood

In this realization we gradually "put off the old man with his deeds." We discard the material concept of man as false and put on the true concept of man's real nature and heritage as the son of God. This is done by recognizing, accepting, and identifying ourselves with the new man of whom the apostle speaks. This is clearly what Paul meant when he wrote, "If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new."

The false claim of a selfhood apart from God, Spirit, a selfhood capable of knowing evil as well as good, is the error from which proceed all the afflictions of mankind. Must we not see then how important it is to recognize this basic error of two minds and identify ourselves with the one God, one Mind, in order to demonstrate, image forth, or express our true, indestructible individuality? To be willing and able to give up this dream of a selfhood in matter—this claim that evil can be real in thought or experience, past or present—requires constant vigilance. However, this must continue until the warfare with material sense is fought and the victory won. It must continue until the unreal nature of all evil is seen and demonstrated. If we prove through scientific knowledge the unreality of the slightest claim of evil manifested as sin or disease, we have the evidence, in a degree, of the unreality of all evil. This should encourage us in our effort to put down all of evil's aggressive but groundless claims.

Since prayer is our means of communion with God, since it is the agency by which all true healing, saving work is done in Christian Science, it is to be expected that the textbook of this Science would have much to say on so vital a subject; and it has indeed said much about it. One entire chapter of this book is devoted to prayer. This clear, convincing, comforting chapter alone has been the means of drawing hosts of unsatified suffering mortals to further study and acceptance of Christian Science. Throughout all of her writings the Discoverer of this Science has given illuminating passages on the way of gaining access to the divine presence, the "secret place of the most High." Perhaps one of the most dearly prized of such passages occurs in "No and Yes," where she writes (p. 39): "Prayer begets an awakened desire to be and do good. It makes new and scientific discoveries of God, of His goodness and power. It shows us more clearly than we saw before, what we already have and are; and most of all, it shows us what God is."

Proper Desire Behind Prayer

To see "more clearly than we saw before"—should not this be the desire back of all prayer? Is not this what striving, suffering, sinning, drifting mortals long to do—see more clearly, think more truly, that they may act more surely and move more steadily along the way of righteousness and peace and brotherly love? Christian Science makes clear that prayer, to be effective, to be what is called answered prayer, must be something more than mere supplication. And what is more important still, prayer must not be the expression of outlined human will, which is never the prayer of the righteous.

An interesting anecdote is told by the great Asiatic ruler, Tamerlane, and his experience with so insignificant a little creature as an ant. When he was hiding from his enemies, among some ruins, he saw an ant carrying a grain of corn larger than itself, up a high wall. He counted the efforts it made to accomplish this feat—sixty-nine times the grain fell to the ground before it could reach its destination; and sixty-nine times the ant recovered it and mounted again on its route. The seventieth time the kernel was safely landed. The example of such endurance, patience, and persistence gave him courage, and he never forgot the lesson. In seeking to bring whatever we have gained of truth to a greater height of experience and attainment, may we not show the same unwearying persistence, the same steadfastness of purpose? Surely the reward is well worth the effort. And we must remember that we never climb alone. Every mounting thought or righteous desire helps to draw others upward in the path of progress, for it is a reflection of the one Mind's all-inclusive activity.

The paramount necessity for religion is to prove and to establish in human consciousness man's true, spiritual, God-governed identity; to claim for man his rightful estate of spiritual dominion intact and unassailable.

At the time of the publication of her textbook on Christian Science its Discoverer stood alone before the world, facing the colossal claim of materialism in all of its accepted forms. And valiantly did she hold her ground and powerfully did she do battle, with precept and proof of this divine Principle—the oneness of Mind, God. Since then the trend of thought among the most eminent physicists has been toward the conclusion reached by her when she wrote her profound "scientific statement of being" (Science and Health, p. 468): "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all."

Mrs. Eddy Accomplished Dual Task

After her discovery of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy came to see that the task before her was twofold: to establish her relevation by the Master's method of demonstration or proof, and to promulgate and protect it by means of an organization. Since Science and religion are one, the presentation of Christian Science to the world through a church organization seemed imperative. This would make clear to public thought that Christian Science is not a mere philosophy or just another humanly evolved healing cult, many of which were springing up after the publication of Science and Health. The Discoverer of this Science knew and declared (Science and Health, p. 136) that "Jesus established his church and maintained his mission on a spiritual foundation of Christ-healing. He taught his followers that his religion had a divine Principle, which would cast out error and heal both the sick and the sinning." And she resolved to found a church "designed to commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing" (Church Manual, p. 17).

It must be clearly borne in mind, however, that although marvels are performed by this Christ-method today in healing physical ills, the main purpose is to heal the claims of sin—to demonstrate that the Christ is to take away the sins of the world. This is the way of full salvation, the way shown by the Founder of Christianity, the way which won for him his highest title of Saviour. As the world's idea of salvation becomes more spiritual it will become more universal. Always, as the concept of the divine nature unfolds as Love, the thoughts, aims, and desires of humanity become broader, more universally inclusive. The principal words meaning "saved" in the Old Testament imply "broad, spacious, enlarged." In Christian Science it broadens into nothing less than an understanding of God's allness, which results in the overcoming of sin and disease, and their ultimate outcome, death. After the organization of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, its Founder was led to write a Manual which should establish a permanent code of governing laws. These unfolded in her prayerful thought, waiting always upon divine guidance. They were enacted and applied as the needs of a great, constantly developing cause demanded. So adequate were they to fulfill their purpose that later when the organization of her church was assailed with unprecedented aggression, this Manual was victorious. Even in the courts of human law it was accounted impregnable, and Mrs. Eddy's genius for organization was commented upon by those of highest authority. She herself gave the glory to God, whose will and law she invariably sought and obeyed.

Christian Science Carries Truth to World

Jesus brought the revelation of Truth to the masses by his personal healing demonstrations and by his wayside teachings and by word of mouth. But in this age it must reach the multitudes and become universally known by means of the printed word. This, Mrs. Eddy realized, and so gave to the world her textbook of Christian Science and other of her writings. She also founded publications which should inculcate her spiritual message and help to evangelize the human self. She appointed a Board of Lectureship whose members were to go "into all the world, and preach the gospel," the glad tidings of God's oneness, allness, and omnipotent goodness. She formed a committee which should vigilantly guard the Cause against misrepresentation or misunderstanding of its healing practice or of its Leader. All this "to maintain the dignity and defense" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 148) of that Cause established to heal and to save in the way shown by the master Christian, Christ Jesus.

Until the advent of Christian Science, it had long been thought of the miracles—the most vital, the most significant part of Christian teaching—that we did not know and we could not know how they were done; that they took place ages ago by means of some past dispensation. Christian Science has proved this to be untrue by healing all manner of diseases and sin in His name, or through the understanding of the divine nature. Divine Science makes clear that these works were performed for the purpose of making manifest God's law, spiritual law, as the only law. This law, Christian Science shows, is eternally operative; it knows no bounds of time or place; it is no respecter of persons, of mere human philosophies, or the established prestige of ever-shifting material theories.

In the very early days of Mrs. Eddy's healing practice, when she was first bringing her discovery to the public by demonstrating its divine Principle, most people who had any knowledge at all of this Science looked upon it more as merely a system of cure without medicine rather than as a religion. Nevertheless, the healing which she wrought proved its moral and spiritual value. Many of those whom she cured physically showed also a marked change in conduct and a higher mental tone.

An instance of this is furnished by a farmer who had a most serious case of enteritis. The doctors could hold out no hope for his recovery. Mrs. Eddy healed him completely in less than an hour, and he took up his work again the next day. Afterwards the farmer's wife told Mrs. Eddy that a great change had come over his character. Among other good signs, his attitude toward his children had altered for the better, and the happy wife exclaimed, "Oh, how I thank you for restoring my husband to health, but more than all else I am grateful for what you have done for him morally and spiritually" (Historical Papers, by Clifford P. Smith, Series II, p. 51).

The following authenticated circumstances will illustrate Mrs. Eddy's Christlike compassion and power to heal. When she was living in Lynn, Massachusetts, a teamster, passing her house one day, was thrown to the ground, and a heavily-loaded wagon ran over him. One wheel crossed his body, badly crushing it. Men who carried the unconscious teamster into her house thought him dead, but one suggested seeing if Mrs. Eddy could do anything for him. Others were for having an inquest, as was required. The commotion attracted Mrs. Eddy's attention; she went down immediately and when the crushed body was brought to her she silently prayed beside it. In a few minutes, about half an hour according to some, the man became conscious, sat up, stood up, declared he was not hurt, went out to his wagon, mounted it, and drove away (ibid., pp. 50, 51). The practice of Christian Science has already given ample proof, which is constantly accruing, that this Science is no impractical visionary idealism.

It is now generally known that Christian Scientists regard the advent of divine Science as the fulfillment of Jesus' promise given to his sorrowing disciples in that last hour before the crucifixion. He would not leave them comfortless, he told them; he would return, but how? Very definitely he said, as the spirit of Truth, which would guide into all truth; would call to remembrance all that he had told or taught; and abide forever. Had he not told them on the mount that "Elias truly [would] first come and restore all things"? The spirit of Truth we see appearing in all ages. Furthermore, he explained to his little band of disciples that if he did not leave them and go to the Father, the Comforter could not come.

In Christian Science this is held to mean that if he did not withdraw entirely as a personal messenger of Truth, and make manifest his essential unity with his divine Principle, Spirit, God, the impersonal, incorporeal Truth could not come to his followers in its completeness or in complete understanding. The Christ, the Son of God, would not be proved to them as being man's real identity. His final demonstration was to establish forever "the basis of immortality."

The Discoverer of Christian Science saw this Truth as the incorporeal Saviour, the universal Comforter, promised and foretold by Christ Jesus. Scientific Christianity demands that its followers demonstrate the truths which are professed, and practice this faith with the same purpose and method as those which inspired and guided the great healer and Saviour who founded Christianity. "Faith, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone," James wrote.

Church Founded on Rock of Christ

Christian Science interprets this to mean, Science without demonstration is not understood, and the operation of its divine law is not made manifest in human experience. Mrs. Eddy therefore founded her church upon the rock of Christ, Truth. She dwelt constantly upon the importance of spiritual understanding superseding a mere blind faith, however fervent that might be. Her authority was none other than Christ Jesus. "If ye continue in my word," he told his followers, "then are ye my disciples indeed," they must hold fast, continue, go forward, in the demonstration of his word, or teaching. Then, and then only, would they know the truth, and be free—free from the idolatrous claims which hold humanity in bondage to the flesh, free in the dominion of spiritualized consciousness.

The carnal will claims to separate man wholly from God's government—from all knowledge or love of God—and then to rule mankind absolutely in God's stead. Whatever ideology the carnal mind may assume, it is the very antithesis of Christianity. In essence it is always atheism, paganism, as idolatrous as was the image-worship against which the ancient prophets constantly warned Israel.

From Lucifer, down through all history, those who lusted for world conquest have fallen in final defeat. There was one man, however, and one only, who justly and finally claimed complete conquest. "Be of good cheer," bade Jesus of Nazareth, "I have overcome the world." But did he mean to imply that the man Jesus, the humble Nazarene, who was about to suffer the cross, had been a world-conqueror? Never! He realized that it was because he, above all others, had recognized and obeyed God's rule, the absolute government of the one Mind, that he could make this claim. Surely the scene in world history could not have been darker, more tragic, than at that time. Crucifixion awaited the Teacher and Founder of Christianity; mass ignorance prevailed everywhere, and the whole civilized world, as it was then known, was held in the iron hand of despotism of the grimmest type, and yet in that darkest hour Jesus could speak of his "joy," his "peace." He could bid his followers "be of good cheer" despite the certain tribulation which they would encounter. Could he have so assured them had he not known God as Love, a divine Principle at hand, not only to be adored, but understood and demonstrated? What was the world which Jesus claimed to have overcome? Something infinitely more vast than that coveted by vainglorious conquerors whose armed forces have marched and countermarched along the centuries.

Many years ago Mary Baker Eddy discovered that the world which Jesus meant was the entire world of sense—the whole material concept of the universe, of man and of all law. This led her to the conclusion that Jesus of Nazareth was the greatest Scientist that the world has ever known.

Knowledge Overcomes Material Claims

To Mrs. Eddy it was clearly revealed that it was through his scientific knowledge of the spiritual reality of all things that Jesus overcame the material claim at all points. It is only in the false material concept of the world that mortals have "great tribulation." The counterfeit creation is to be overcome for each one of us individually by the divinely scientific way which Jesus as the Way-shower demonstrated. The way of Christian Science is constructive in all of its methods. Through its teachings we learn not to accept the evidence presented by material sense, whatever it may be, but to look through it and find the spiritual fact. Each material appearance will then be seen as a distortion, a misconception, or a limited conception of something unchangeably good, desirable, inevitable, and wholly compatible with a good God.

This scientific method should be applied to all the issues confronting us today. The Discoverer of Christian Science has told us (Science and Health, p. 483) that after her sacred discovery she "affixed the name 'Science' to Christianity, the name 'error' to corporeal sense, and the name 'substance' to Mind. Science has called the world to battle over this issue and its demonstration, which heals the sick, destroys error, and reveals the universal harmony." This is the issue which includes all issues. This is the battle in which every single mortal is engaged today.

We see evident at this period a menacing form of egotism which is expressing itself nationally, and can lead only to strife, division, and destructiveness, instead of the regeneration and unity which the world so greatly needs and for which it seems so blindly to grope. We must be strong in our resolve and unwearying in our effort to resist this mental aggressor. From the viewpoint of scientific Christianity, what is called totalitarianism today is but a perverted, distorted concept of the divine totality — oneness — the all-ruling Mind. It is a twisted, false egoism. In divine Science all true knowledge is based on the knowledge of God as the one eternal Ego, the one I AM, or universal consciousness, or Mind. "I am God and there is none beside Me," is the forever fact of existence. Do we not see how atheistic is the belief of a one-man ruler compelling the worship of a god known as the state? "Then shall ye return," the prophet foretold, "and discern between the righteous and the wicked, between him that serveth God and him that serveth him not." By a return to the first great law of God's oneness and allness—all power, all presence, all knowledge of Science—we discern between true service or worship of God, and that which is not; in other words, we choose between Christianity and idolatry.

From the viewpoint of scientific Christianity, the effort to single out a race, segregate and establish it as a sole ruling group, is seen to be a strangely distorted concept of the eternal fact that in the realm of true creation, in the oneness of Mind's all-inclusive sphere, there can be no divisions — "neither Greek nor Jew, . . . Scythian, bond nor free," for all are one in spiritual being and identity —God and God's image and likeness, Mind and Mind's ideas. This is the "chosen generation" meant in the Scripture.

As we lift our thought above the strife and tumult and turmoil of the world scene today, as we study the history of man through the ages in the light of divine Science, we see the constant fulfillment of prophecy and the irresistible ordered operation of spiritual law.

Scientifically viewed, the human democracy thus far evolved is but a faint reflection of the "new Jerusalem, which cometh down out of heaven," "a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God." As individual demonstration of the ideal man governed by divine Mind increases, there will finally emerge the structure of earthly government foursquare on Principle, and constantly developing in justice, freedom, wisdom, and Love.

And now, my friends, I most deeply desire to leave with you these rallying, triumphant words from the most authentic history in all the world and for all the race: "The Lord he is God (good); there is none else beside him."

A short article on Christian Science appears daily on the Home Forum Page. Today's article is entitled, "A foretaste of eternity."

The Home Forum

"A foretaste of eternity"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JUST so long as we base our thinking upon the hope that harmony and peace will be ours at some indefinite future time, we shall miss the truth that the heaven of God's presence is ever right at hand. The human element named time seems to lure us on in the illusion that we need not expect happiness today, but that future salvation awaits the faithful. It is never possible to catch up with postponed good, but the ever-operative law of God, eternal Principle, nullifies every claim of mortality to bind man with shackles of time thinking. Today is all there ever is to true existence.

Christian Science discloses the folly of postponing our God-given right to freedom from evil, declaring that mortal measurement of time cannot hold dominion over man, who is the expression of eternal Mind. The value to mankind of this revelation can hardly be estimated. As we ponder this new viewpoint, and endeavor to work out human problems in accordance therewith, everything takes on a brighter hue. Difficulties seem less real and insistent, fear begins to lose its hold upon us, and the ceaseless yearning of the human heart for comfort and peace is in some degree stilled.

Proportionately as one recognizes that the one and only divine Principle governing all is never for an instant cognizant of time measurement, he begins to grasp the truth of man's oneness with infinite Mind. He gains some degree of freedom from the cruel, yet ever unreal beliefs usually associated with the false sense of age. Time, accepted as reality, would rob man of all satisfaction and peace. Apprehended in its true nature, nothingness, it becomes but a symbol of unreality, with no more power to dethrone man's perfection as God's image than the belief that the earth is flat can overthrow the astronomical pronouncement of its global character. Erroneous thinking in any direction can never quench truth.

* * *

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (p. 598), "One moment of divine consciousness, or the spiritual understanding of Life and Love, is a foretaste of eternity." And she concludes the paragraph with the statement: "Time is a mortal thought, the divisor of which is the solar year. Eternity is God's measurement of Soul-filled years." Thus is revealed the unbroken continuity of all true being. The uplifted vision gained through spiritual understanding of these words lifts one above and beyond the seeming tyranny of time.

The realization that man is ceaselessly sustained by God reverses the fable that mortal time limits can finally conquer man. Voicing the word of the Lord, the prophet Isaiah declared (Isaiah 51:22), "Behold, I have taken out of thine hand the cup of trembling." The backward or forward look at mortal experience is usually a mistake, because such thinking involves concepts harnessed to the measurement of solar years. Today is the only time there is, and today belongs to God. Let us do our part by greeting each morning with spiritual courage and resolve, and thus prove its glory. Let us look out with God upon the unchanging beauty, freedom, and serenity of His kingdom.

* * *

The altitude of one's thinking determines the clarity of one's spiritual vision. As one rises in thought to God's allness, the world demand that sorrow and sadness must form a legitimate part of existence becomes less insistent. Even a heart sunk in the mesmerism of grief and unhappiness yields to this new concept of true being. One who constantly looked back to vanished years of companionship with a loved one, who had passed beyond human sight, and could see no hope for future peace or happiness was persuaded to investigate the teachings of Christian Science. Gradually there came to her the conviction that the past, present, and future are all in God's keeping, and that every idea of God is forever held securely in His tender care and all-enfolding love. As she began to see that it is impossible for man to stray beyond the measureless realm of God's universe, the sense of sadness and loss entirely disappeared.

Christ Jesus said (Luke 12:2), "There is nothing covered, that shall not be revealed; neither hid, that shall not be known." The eternal present holds the all of good. As we open our thought to the bounteous things of Spirit, we discover that the heaven of God's presence is ours for the seeking. Nothing falters, nothing retrogrades, nothing fails in the eternal realm of Spirit. Measurement of existence by mortal concepts of time is false computation. Let us trust the Eternal, and hold fast to the unquenchable love of our Father. The apostle wrote, "Beloved, now are we the sons of God" (I John 3:2). Let us accept our immortal status.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

The text of a lecture on Christian Science, by Adair Hickman, C. S. B., of New York City, entitled "Christian Science: Herald of God's Allness," will be found on page 7.

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

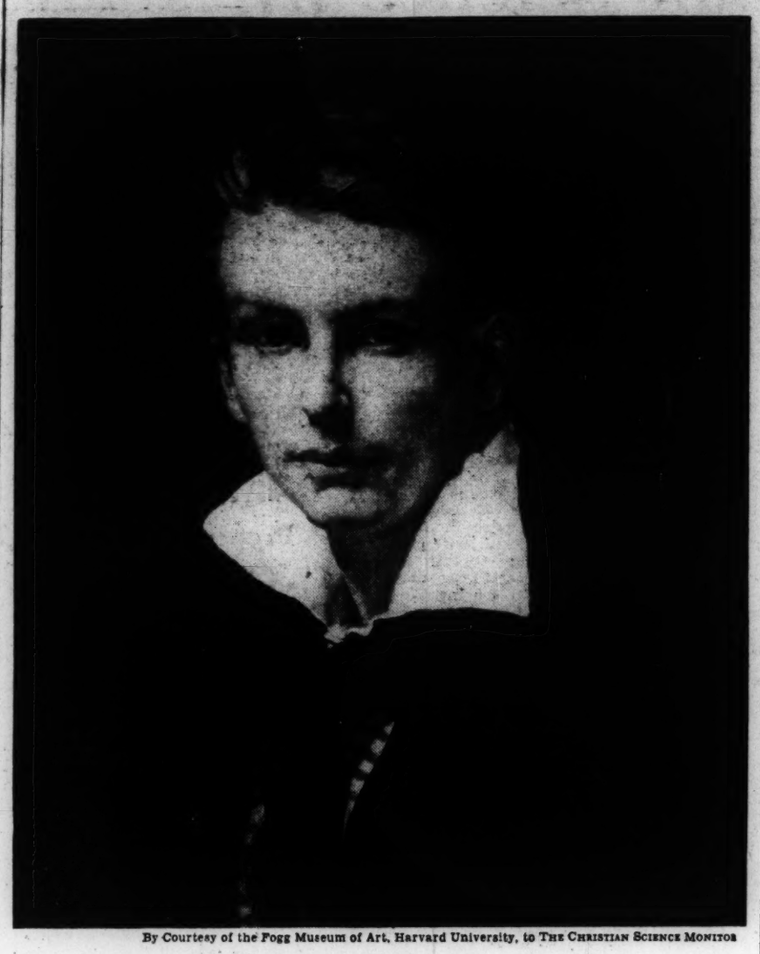
The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking, and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7; and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

ALFRED PITTMAN
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.
Catalogue of all the works of Mrs. Eddy sent free on request



By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SELF-PORTRAIT, BY THÉODORE GÉRICAULT

IN THE SPAN OF thirty-three years which encompassed the life of Théodore Géricault, pronounced changes occurred in French life and French art. This artist made a striking contribution in his revolutionary canvas, "The Raft of the Medusa," shown in the Salon of 1819, and now in the Louvre.

That picture describes with unmoderated realism the trials of fifteen survivors from the foundering frigate, Medusa. Géricault's description is a match for the tragic reports so common today; but then the realistic presentation was shocking to the academicians. It was a volcanic eruption amidst the pseudo-classical pretenses of official standard-bearers of art. It was a strident challenge to conventions, a vulgar abuse of artistic proprieties. The picture involved issues of public criticism; it cried out for sympathy and humanitarianism. It established one of the trends in modern French painting, indicating that the artist was to come down to earth, paint daily joys and tribulations of his fellow-men. He was to become earthly, and intimate. He was unafraid of portraying human experience in any manifestation. He was free, aware, and adventurous.

In this "Self-Portrait," we see the young Géricault, with unruly hair and none too carefully-arranged collar and tie. His boyish features express the eagerness and awareness that characterized his life. They also reveal something of his doubt and disappointment.

D. A.

Assurance

Now when a hint of spring begins to glow
With hope of dawning happiness to be,
When dreams are mingled with expectancy
And there is promise under melting snow
Of frail arbutus and the asphodel,

Let us look up and count the myriad stars
Over a world less constant than their light,
Steadfast through years of plenty and of blight,
Eternal after bitterness and wars,
And reaffirm the certainty they spell.

Let us renew our faith as earth once more
Puts forth the brown bud and the valiant blade,
Listen to wind-song and the bright glissade
Of rushing brooks. With April at the door,
The heart's assurance is that all is well.

BAYKA RUSSELL

"Un avant-goût de l'éternité"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

TANT QUE notre penser se fonde sur l'espoir d'une paix et d'une harmonie réservées à quelque avenir incertain, nous ne saisirons pas cette réconfortante vérité: le ciel est toujours proche, c'est la présence de Dieu. Le facteur humain qu'on nomme le temps nous déçoit; perpétuant l'illusion d'après laquelle le bonheur serait impossible aujourd'hui, il ne nous offre que la perspective d'un salut futur, dont jouiraient les fidèles. Or si l'on renvoie le bien à plus tard, il vous échappe sans cesse, on ne peut le rattraper; mais la loi de Dieu, du Principe éternel, est toujours opérante; elle annule les prétentions de la mortalité qui veulent imposer à l'homme les entraves d'un penser où domine la notion du temps. Aujourd'hui représente la véritable existence.

La Science Chrétienne montre qu'il serait absurde de ne pas exercer maintenant même le droit que Dieu nous donne, l'exemption à l'égard du mal; elle déclare que les mesures mortelles du temps ne peuvent tyranniser l'homme, expression de l'Entendement éternel. Pour le genre humain, cette révélation est d'une valeur inestimable. Méditons ce nouveau point de vue, efforçons-nous de résoudre sur cette base nos problèmes humains, et tout revêtira des couleurs plus gaies. Les difficultés nous paraîtront moins réelles, moins tenaces; la crainte perdra son emprise sur nous, et le cœur trouvera toujours davantage la paix et le réconfort après lesquels il soupire.

L'unique Principe divin qui gouverne toutes choses ignore les mesures du temps; si nous nous rendons compte de ce fait, nous pouvons quelque peu saisir l'unicité de l'homme avec l'Entendement infini. Nous nous libérons graduellement des croyances cruelles mais toujours mensongères qu'entraîne la fausse notion de vieillesse. Si l'on en fait une réalité, le temps enlève à l'homme la paix et la satisfaction véritables. Il faut au contraire reconnaître sa nature illusoire, son néant; alors il devient un symbole de l'irréalité — aussi incapable d'altérer la perfection de l'homme, image de Dieu, que la croyance à une terre plate est impuissante à changer la sphéricité de notre planète, établie par les astronomes. Dans n'importe quel domaine, le penser fallacieux n'étouffe point la vérité.

* * *

A la page 598 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit: "Un instant de conscience divine, l'intelligence spirituelle de la Vie et de l'Amour, est un avant-goût de l'éternité." A la fin du même paragraphe, elle dit encore: "Le temps est une pensée mortelle, dont le diviseur est l'année solaire. C'est par l'éternité que Dieu mesure les années que l'Ame remplit." Ainsi se révèle la continuité absolue de tout être vrai. La vision qu'apporte la compréhension spirituelle de ces paroles nous élève bien plus haut que l'apparente tyrannie du temps.

Réaliser que l'homme est toujours soutenu par Dieu renverse la fable d'après quoi le temps et ses limites mortelles triompheraient finalement de l'homme. Le prophète Ésaïe prête à l'Éternel ces paroles (Ésaïe 51:22): "J'ai retiré de ta main la coupe d'étourdissement." Scruter l'existence mortelle, son avenir et son passé, c'est en général une erreur, car dans ce domaine la pensée s'attache à des concepts qui mesurent la vie aux années solaires. Le seul temps véritable, c'est aujourd'hui; or aujourd'hui appartient à Dieu. Ayons soin d'accueillir avec résolution, avec un vrai courage spirituel, chaque matin nouveau, et d'en prouver ainsi la gloire. Nous laissant guider par Dieu, contemplons comme Lui l'immuable beauté de Son royaume libre et serein.

* * *

La hauteur à laquelle s'élève notre penser détermine la clarté de notre vision spirituelle. Pour ceux qui montent jusque dans les sphères où l'on entrevoit la totalité divine, elles s'affaiblissent les clameurs du monde, prétendant que les chagrins et la tristesse font légitimement partie de l'existence humaine. Le nouveau concept de l'être réel est un réconfort même pour le cœur plongé dans le mesmérisme des peines et des afflictions. Une certaine personne avait été pendant de longues années entourée d'une solide affection; elle y pensait constamment, elle se trouvait seule et croyait que l'avenir ne lui réservait plus ni paix ni bonheur; mais des connaissances l'engagèrent à scruter les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne. Elle acquit peu à peu la conviction que le passé, le présent, l'avenir sont entre les mains de Dieu; que chacune de Ses idées est à jamais maintenue dans la tendre sollicitude et l'amour infini du Père céleste. Commençant à percevoir que l'homme ne peut se perdre ou sortir de l'univers divin, ce royaume sans limites, elle vit s'évanouir les sentiments de tristesse et de séparation.

Jésus le Christ a dit (Luc 12:2): "Il n'y a rien de caché qui ne doive être découvert, ni rien de secret qui ne doive être connu." Le présent éternel nous offre la totalité du bien. Quand notre pensée s'ouvre aux riches bénédictions de l'Esprit, nous découvrons que le ciel — la présence de Dieu — est nôtre pourvu que nous cherchions sincèrement à l'atteindre. Dans l'éternel royaume de l'Esprit, rien ne s'altère, rien ne déchoit ou ne s'éteint. Mesurer l'existence par les concepts mortels du temps, c'est faire un faux calcul. Mettons notre confiance en l'Éternel, attachons-nous fermement à l'inépuisable amour de notre Père. Comme l'écrivait un des apôtres: "Mes bien-aimés, nous sommes dès à présent enfants de Dieu" (I Jean 3:2). Ainsi donc, acceptons notre immortel statut!

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Allenloch

Once I walked to Allenloch
Along the River Dee,
And oh, the gorse, the heather
Were beautiful to see.

The kingcups were in flower
And spring filled all the air,
The day I walked to Allenloch
And found you there!

LEONA BISHOP MEALEY

In Pursuit of a Burnous

"DO YOU FIND the natives honest?" someone asked.

"People are pretty much the same everywhere, I find." Thoughtfully the Major replied. "Most are good. A true man's word has nothing to do with the shade of his skin; it reflects the color of his heart. I myself am in the sheep-raising business. My partner is a Moor, a descendant of those dark-cheeked Moroccans who lived for so long in southern Spain. About 711 A. D., these Arabs entered Andalusia from North Africa. It was they who took the orange into Europe and started the first Spanish groves. They were expert metal-workers, too, and workers in leathers, and makers of choice luster-ware. Europe owes the Arab much; so does your America." The British Major turned his eyes on us. "Oddly enough, it was Queen Isabella of Castile who finally drove the Moors from Spain in the same year that she sent Columbus off to discover the New World. The threads of history are strange."

The Major got up from his low, cushioned seat, and began to pace back and forth.

* * *

We waited. There was plenty to see in that exotic room on the upper edge of the Sahara. A damascened saber hung above the flat, hooded chimney-place. The fire's light reached out to touch a vase that stood in a wall-niche. Its iridescence was compounded of purple and flame. From a peg a burnous fell in soft, strong folds. It was dark brown with silver embroidery—one of those hand-woven capes which men of all classes wear in Algeria, sheiks and herders alike. Most are cut from undyed camel's-hair cloth of plain cream-white; but from the shoulders of the well-to-do swing cloaks of dyed stuffs —black or brown, crimson or deep blue, richly ornamented with gold or silver thread. This burnous was a handsome one. The Major noticed our interest.

"*There's* a story!" he said. "I'll tell you shortly, but first let me finish answering your question. My partner, Sidi Abdul, is slow to promise; but, once given, his promise is never broken. The natives are like that when they trust you. Sidi Abdul and I have been in business for six years. Together we own some ten thousand sheep and half-a-hundred goats."

"When they trust you—" repeated Rudy.

"Yes, we foreigners have got to prove ourselves. It isn't our land. Naturally, they wonder why we come. If a white man's word is white, his action clean, he needn't expect trouble. This is true anywhere, I've found, just the law of cause and effect—honesty seeds honesty as surely as hawkweed seeds hawkweed."

* * *

The Major took the burnous from its peg, gave it to Rudy.

"Put it on! See how you like being a sheik." He smiled.

Rudy slung it around his neck, strutted a bit, grinning rather sheepishly. Its folds fluttered against his long legs.

"Imagine dashing for the subway in a thing like this!" He hung the cape back on its peg. "Romantic, but impractical."

"For subways, yes; but not out here. The desert is hot by day, cold by night. A good wool burnous is an insulator against both. That's why it has lasted as a traditional garment, not because it looks dramatic. African herders don't know your Hollywood films." The Britisher's teeth flashed under his clipped mustache. "When flocks move hundreds of miles over the Sahara, in search of salt herbs at certain seasons, the shepherds are many days on the march without shelter. So, at nightfall, they simply settle on the sand with the strings of the lead goats tied to their toes, toss a cape-end over their heads and sleep. A burnous is both tent and clothes. I bought this one at Beni-Isguen. It took me three days and, at the end of the third afternoon, the cape was mine for a price far less than I'd offered to pay on the first day. It cost me three hundred francs. I'd offered five hundred at the beginning."

"What! Are you joking?" Rudy's stare was skeptical.

"By no means." The Major's answer was serious.

"Why wouldn't they take five hundred?"

"Because it was too much."

"Never heard of such a thing! You offered it of your own free will, didn't you?"

"Certainly," agreed the Major; "the cape was worth that to me. I wanted to buy and get out. But business isn't done that way at Beni-Isguen. Prices have to be absolutely just. The town fathers sit in the market square and approve every exchange. No buyer is permitted to pay too much, no seller to receive too little. Every transaction must be agreed upon by all three: town fathers, seller, and purchaser. It is the fairest and most extraordinary system of sale that I've ever seen in any place and I've knocked about the world a good bit. If justice interests you, drive on down and see it for yourself. Few visitors to North Africa go so far. Time and patience—these are traits of Saharan life. We northerners can learn here."

* * *

Meditatively the Major stood near his archway and stared out over the gardens and palm-fronds to the endless reaches of tufted sand running southward from the oasis of Laghouat where we were.

My brother glanced at me.

"Are you game?"

I nodded.

"How far is it? Tell us how to get there." Eagerness lit Rudy's voice.

The Major crooked a finger.

"Come out on the balcony! From there, you can see the commencement of the road."

* * *

Early next day we were on our way, heads stuffed with history, thanks to the Major's talk about Algeria. A few miles out from Laghouat, we saw him and his Moorish partner standing among their flocks. Everywhere, as far as eye could reach, the sheep were slowly moving, cropping the salty herbage. Amid the dun fleeces trotted lively black goats. One goat to every two hundred sheep; for it is the goats which keep flocks on the move. Left to themselves, sheep are apt to stop in their tracks, when grazing is hard and sand stretches are long. Here and there cloaked shepherds stood with their crooks. Over the arm of one hung a newborn kid. The bearded man looked down at the little creature with solemn joy. He stroked its moist fleece with his slender finger.

"We are living in the time of the Bible," murmured Rudy.

"Yes," I whispered.

Neither of us wanted to break the spell. It was an altogether beautiful scene, primitive and vast, which filled our hearts with humbleness.

The Major lifted an arm in farewell. His cape folds fluttered like a brown wing. We waved back, bidding good-by to all that we of the New World call civilization, except for the car in which we rode.

OLIVE FLEURY

Vicissitudes of a Scenic Designer

WHEN NORMAN BEL GEDDES and I were both at the beginning of our careers, I told him that no one of his productions was quite as good as the drawings he made for it, and he replied that my productions were never as good as the photographs Francis Bruguière took of them. Being artists, both of us exaggerated in the direction of the truth. For the gap between a drawing for a stage-setting and a picture of its realization is an epitome of the problem of production in the theater.

On paper the designer's creative imagination can easily soar to topless towers and limitless horizons, faery lands or perilous seas. But on its way into the theater and onto the stage it must crawl on abject knees through a needle's eye, the proscenium frame of a commercial playhouse, and promptly butts its head into a brick wall some 25 or 30 feet from the footlights. There it must recreate its world, not in fluid colors of the water-colorist's brush, but in canvas always ready to flap and flop, in carpentered structures that must be wheeled about or hoisted into the air and, though they evoke the most ponderous palace or temple, be not too heavy to be carted and shoved about by hand. I am inclined to view any drawing for the stage as an intention and ask: Did it look like that on the stage? Could it? . . . It is extremely rare to find scenic drawings, like those of Robert Edmond Jones, that are already plainly realized in terms of stage space, the particular kind of third-dimensional relationships that can be achieved within it, and the kind of light which can be made to illuminate them. The test of the best intentions of workers in the theater—dreams, visions, theories, and programs—is always a performance. For that reason I prefer the record of the event to any announcement of it, graphic or otherwise, and I would prefer color photographs, could they be taken of a stage-setting as set and lighted, to almost any preliminary drawing.

In this I am without doubt conditioned by my own limitations as a draftsman and by the nature of my apprenticeship as a scenic designer. Having been thrust onto the diminutive stage of the Bandbox Theatre of the Washington Square Players in 1915 for one of their first bills, I began my career from inside the proscenium looking out, rather than at a drawing-board from the outside looking in, and was therefore forced to think as a designer from the first, in terms of the technique of the carpentry and painting available to me. Four years later as a permanent member of the Theatre Guild staff I thought of my designs in terms of the remodeled Garrick Theatre for which most of my designing was done. How were the vistas of the park in *Liliom*, the distant factories under the railroad bridge, or the Garden of Eden, to be achieved in a depth of 8 or 10 feet? My drawings, unless a pictorial back-drop was called for, were usually the most summary preliminary sketches; my designing was done on the scale drawings of plan and elevation, in terms of space relationships and my growing knowledge of how these planes could be lighted. Fortunately most of the play directors with whom I worked were willing and able to take my word for it. Be it said, I was usually able to produce what I promised them; they saw what they expected to see.—From "Part of a Lifetime: Drawings and Designs 1919-1940," by LEE SIMONSON. (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce.)

The Garden by The Brook

MY FLOWERS are all beginning to bloom. It is as if some fairy had wandered through the garden and waved her magic wand; suddenly we have a carnival of flowers.

Every afternoon the four o'clocks open their crimson petals and flash in the sun. They are homely flowers, but I love to see them. They make a splash of colour all down the kitchen walk.

My larkspurs bloom tall and slender below the bed of yellow stocks; and yonder on the grass is a group of lilies—"white sentinels strayed through the gates of paradise." The hollyhocks have unfolded the silken buds that climb their long stalks, and the first sweet peas are nodding like little ships in a harbour.

I wish I could describe my garden in such glowing terms that every woman in the world would want a garden. What an exodus there would be from the cities and what a scrambling after every available bit of land!

There is a little brook at the end of my garden—that is, if there is an end to it; for where the cultivated flowers cease, the wild ones take up the procession and march clear into the grove beyond. A foot-bridge spans the brook—just a few boards laid over mossy stringers. It is a trickling merry sort of a stream widening into a little pool farther down, where a small colony of blue flags stand with set steely spears.—From "Judith's Garden," by MARY E. STONE BASSETT. (Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard.)

INDISPENSABLE TO PERSONAL ADVANCEMENT

Great inspiration and help are received from the Christian Science Periodicals established by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. They are the only organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 353). Each monthly issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of Christian Science healing, and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Sentinel

"To hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, p. 353). Published weekly. Carries short articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and timely information about the Christian Science movement. Pocket size. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons studied daily by Christian Scientists, and read at Sunday services throughout the world. Published four times a year in English; and in seven other languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copies, 25c. Monthly, in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, p. 353). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Also quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions. $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Monitor

A daily newspaper for all the family, "to injure no man, but to bless all mankind" (Miscellany, p. 353). Price, one year, $12.00; 3 months, $3.00; single copy, 5c (in Boston 3c).

The Christian Science Periodicals may be bought in any Christian Science Reading Room or orders and remittances for the above may be sent direct to the Publishers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1944

United States Navy Orders Its Censors to Stop Deleting Criticism

Military Heads to Insist On Draft Act With Teeth

President on return will face demands for measure to provide manpower in critical period of war—Bailey-Brewster compromise seeks to freeze men 18 to 45 and 4-F's on 'work-or-fight' basis.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 25—Although Congress is still toying with the idea of compromise national service legislation, military chiefs will urge President Roosevelt, on his return to Washington, to insist on an all-out measure to back up the Army and Navy in the most crucial period of the war.

Latest compromise to be introduced on Capitol Hill is a bill to freeze essential male workers between 18 and 45 in their jobs and to force nonessential workers of the same age group into war jobs under threat of military induction.

This measure, introduced yesterday by Senators Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina, and Owen Brewster (R) of Maine, is aimed chiefly at 4-F's and men between 26 and 45 who are now free to move about as they please, because the Army and Navy are insisting on young, able-bodied fighters.

Essentially, the Bailey-Brewster measure amounts to a "work-or-fight" order similar to one on which Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, was overruled by Congress several months ago. Mr. McNutt had tried to force men out of certain nonessential industries by threat of induction, but Congress objected.

Would Freeze Jobs

The new proposal would involve the setting up of an Inter-Agency Committee to serve notice on essential workers that they must not leave their jobs without permission from their local draft board.

The Selective Service Director would designate the types of rejected or deferred draft registrants "who he determines are capable of performing the work involved and who are not engaged in services designated by him as contributing to the war effort."

The men thus designated would be required to take jobs certified by the Inter-Agency Committee as essential or would be subject to military draft.

The military forces could use them either as regular troops or in a labor battalion. Members of the work battalion would get the same benefits as civilian employees of the Federal Government.

The Brewster-Bailey bill, resembling compromise manpower measures that had previously been advocated by Mr. McNutt and Donald M. Nelson, War Production Chief, is not likely to get the full support of military chiefs who in recent days have vigorously renewed their demands for a labor draft, authorized in the Austin-Wadsworth bill.

This bill, pending in Congress since February, 1943 would put all men between 18 and 65 and all women between 18 and 50 under legal obligation to aid the war effort in a noncombatant capacity.

Thus far, the measure has not received the backing either of labor or of industrialists. Mr. McNutt backed compulsory national service at one point, but did not give it his full support at the time President Roosevelt came out for it in his annual message to Congress last January. By that time, he considered that he had his manpower recruiting program on an efficient voluntary decentralized basis.

Military men point out that the difference between their bill and the Bailey-Brewster bill is that it would take in healthy women, and middle-aged men instead of only men from 18 to 45 who have not been inducted into the armed forces.

Meanwhile, details of last week's closed meeting between the Army, Navy and leading industrialists on the subject of national service became public in an account in the National Association of Manufacturers' weekly news letter.

Opposition to Continue

Both the N. A. M. and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States announced their continued opposition to the legislation after the meeting.

"It was assumed that the visitors had been invited to a conference with service chiefs, but it was soon apparent that they had been called here as an audience and not for consultation," the news letter recounted.

In the same vein the article said that Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York, co-author of the measure," pleaded for every possible action that would end the war at the earliest possible date; spoke of the heavy losses in men and material to come; and blamed conflicting public utterances by government officials as responsible for confusion on the home front. He felt the principle of selective service applied to the civilian population would straighten out this confusion.

"Later, a number of industrialists agreed that Mr. Wadsworth clearly developed that the domestic confusion of which he spoke applied only to that portion of the civilian population which was touched by government regulations, but no one said anything about this."

Anglo-U. S. Officials Confer

Associated Press

Stettinius Pays Visit to Country Home of British Foreign Secretary

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. (left), United States Undersecretary of State, watches British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden hold his dog "Nipper" at the latter's country home in England.

British Map Three-Way Postwar Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 25—The British attitude toward postwar organization and reconstruction has been made plain in the Anglo-American diplomatic discussions which are being concluded here this week.

For the broad basis of Britain's postwar policy now has been fixed. It is threefold. Its triple foundation rests equally on the development of co-operation with the United States and Russia, on continued solidarity with the Dominions and the empire, and on pre-eminent participation in the affairs of continental Europe.

This three-sided approach to the postwar world on the part of the British Government was elaborated to Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., United States Undersecretary of State, on April 24 by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. Accompanied by United States Ambassador John G. Winant, Mr. Stettinius had a lengthy discussion with the British Foreign Minister at the Foreign Office on April 24. In addition, Mr. Stettinius and other members of the American delegation dined with Mr. Eden and other members of the British War Cabinet, Allied ambassadors, military leaders, and others. He also conferred with William Phillips, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's political adviser. Today he is scheduled to confer with Eduard Beneš, President of the Czech Government in exile, and with other Allied leaders.

Coming on the eve of the invasion, the talks naturally have dealt with immediate diplomatic matters connected with military plans, such as civil administration for liberated areas. But more particularly, discussions have turned on the kind of international organization of security that is to be set up after the war.

Details of this aspect of the talks cannot yet be disclosed. Furthermore, Anglo-American discussions here in London are only the prelude to wider conferences which will include the Soviets and eventually other United Nations. But already it is possible to say that one of the most important results of Mr. Stettinius' visit has been to crystallize the general shape of the British Government's postwar policy.

One of the purposes of Mr. Stettinius' trip to London was to obtain for Secretary of State Cordell Hull and President Roosevelt a clearer more precise answer to the question: Which way does Britain intend to turn after the war, eastward toward the European Continent or westward toward the overseas dominions and America? The answer that now has been given is in fact the only possible one. The British have concluded they cannot turn away either from Europe or from the Empire, but must play a triple role as part of the European continent, as part of the world-wide empire, and as a partner with other big powers—United States, Russia and eventually China.

Although in a sense this was the obvious conclusion to reach, it was not something that could be taken entirely for granted. There were influential groups in Britain which believed firmly the United Kingdom could throw in its lot exclusively, or at least primarily, with the Dominions and the United States, relegating European affairs to a secondary place. There were other groups which have been working to swing the balance in the other direction.

With the Prime Ministers of the Dominions gathering here this week for the Imperial Conference, the decision no longer could be put off. The question now has been answered in favor of a threefold policy.

The conviction here is that in view of this decision on the basis of British policy, the talks which Mr. Stettinius is having with Prime Minister Churchill, Mr. Eden, and other British and allied leaders, when completed by imperial consultations opening early in May, will be seen to have paved the way for further talks between London, Washington, and Moscow, at which more detailed progress in framing the structure of the postwar world can be made.

Netherlands Officials Land in New Guinea

By the Associated Press

General MacArthur's Advanced Headquarters in New Guinea, April 25

Netherlands civil officials have landed at Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea, just captured by the Allies in the new mass invasion of New Guinea, and are preparing to organize a resumption of Dutch rule there, according to a Headquarters release today.

Hollandia was one of the original points of which Allied landing forces swarmed ashore on April 22. Little opposition was met and the town was in Allied possession on April 23.

Eisenhower to Speed News

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower declared today that "public opinion wins wars" and indicated the news of the European invasion would be speeded to the public.

This message from General Eisenhower, Allied Supreme Commander of the Western Front, was read to the opening session of the American Newspaper Publishers Association at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel:

"Public opinion wins wars—that is as true now as ever. In order to facilitate the flow of news to the public in the impending operations, we are drawing upon past experiments and hope to profit from them.

"I have always considered as quasi-staff officers those correspondents who are accredited to my headquarters. These correspondents are a part of the great team striving to conclude this war successfully, at the earliest moment."

The message, which has read by Buell W. Hudson of the Woonsocket, R. I., Call, chairman of the day's session, was relayed through the War Department at Washington.

War Gives Children Qualities Needed in Rebuilding Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 25—Axis reports of juvenile delinquency in the occupied countries of Europe are completely reversed by happenings showing that young people in outwitting the Gestapo have demonstrated qualities of courage, dependability and unitedness that will be indispensable to the peace, according to Miss Mary Craig McGeachy, Director of the Welfare Division of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Speaking at the annual conference of the Play Schools Association held here at the Hotel Pennsylvania on Saturday, Miss McGeachy described the bravery of little bands of children hiding in the hills by day, snatching food by night, young in years, but mature in their determination to resist oppression.

"German propaganda holds that there is 'chaos' in Europe," she declared. "They say young people can't be controlled; that they cheat and lie.

"I think we'd make a very grave mistake if we didn't realize how untrue that is. These 'wild, roving children that have no morals' wait until the German sentries are away. Then they come out for food. These little boys and girls are very hungry. They haven't had enough to eat for three years. But I call that something—the discovery that we have children we can depend upon when liberty is established.

"These young people have taken part in resisting and they will take part in the liberation in a carry-over of courage, trustworthiness and an incredible sense of responsibility. Most of them have not had training. The UNRRA will be able to set up patterns of occupational activity."

Nazi domination has not set out to "destroy production," she stressed, but to force occupied countries to produce more and more for the German machine.

"They are not out to destroy material things, but they are out to destroy human relationships," she added. "They have, everywhere, directed their power to demolish those institutions, either official or voluntary, by which people have tried to deal with their own problems and to help each other."

Whither 90,000,000 Refugees?

Today and the Problems of the Peace ..... ***By Homer Metz***

The News:

WASHINGTON, April 25—Integration of activities of the War Refugee Board, a Federal agency, and the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, composed of representatives of 37 governments, has been announced by John W. Pehle, Executive Director of the WRB, and Sir Herbert Emerson, director of the intergovernmental organization.

The Future:

Suppose there were 25,000 persons from all 48 states milling around in Madison Square Garden in New York amid conditions of indescribable confusion.

Suppose all these persons had been forcibly kept away from their homes for at least four years and that more than a third had no family ties of any kind.

And then suppose you—one individual without assistants and with a limited amount of money—had to enter this maelstrom, find out where each of the exiles had lived, and personally see to it that every last one was re-established in his old home or in a new home.

It would be quite a job, wouldn't it?

Nations Face Complicated Task

Yet it would be a relatively simple undertaking compared to the prodigious task of repatriating the displaced populations of Europe which will confront the United Nations at the end of the war.

"The problem is as complex as the world itself," Dr. Paul van Zeeland, former Prime Minister of Belgium, said some months ago.

And numerous meetings held recently by intergovernmental groups and private organizations have made it apparent that Dr. Van Zeeland's words were only too true.

Delegates to some assemblies, such as the Refugee Conference in Bermuda last year, have thrown up their hands in bewilderment at the complexities of the task.

Thus far no comprehensive plan has been suggested and no official United Nations machinery set up for handling the myriad problems of postwar repatriation.

However, an increasingly large number of governmental and private agencies are struggling manfully to find a way out of the morass. Among the former are the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees and the War Refugee Board, mentioned above; the Interallied Committee, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and the International Labor Office. Included in the latter are the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Girl Guides, the Save the Children Fund, the Society of Friends, and the Salvation Army.

30,000,000 in Europe

Estimates of the number of persons uprooted from their homes since the outbreak of the war in Europe can have only a remote claim on accuracy. But even the most conservative estimates—such as that made by the I. L. O. last fall, for example—put the number as high as 30,000,000.

If all were repatriated, it would mean that one out of every 17 Europeans would have to be moved when peace comes.

In addition, there will be between 5,000,000 and 7,000,000 Axis soldiers who will have to be disarmed, demobilized, and transported to their homes—if any.

And, as the I. L. O. has pointed out, Europe is only half the picture. In Asia, an estimated 60,000,000 have left their native areas as a result of Japanese aggression.

If 100,000 Europeans can be moved daily—which is highly doubtful in view of the probable condition of Europe's transport system—it will take more than a full year to transfer displaced civilians and demobilized soldiers.

And transportation is only one small part of the job.

Some sort of shelter will have to be found for the millions who have lost their homes through bombing and other military action. There are believed to be 2,000,000 in this category outside Germany. The number inside Germany can only be guessed at.

Nameless Children of Europe

Then there are those hapless tots whose plight constitutes a diplomatic and social matter so delicate that few United Nations leaders are willing to admit they have discussed it—the nameless children of Europe. Recent estimates put the number of these unfortunates in Germany alone at 250,000. What can be done about them?

And, finally, there are at least 2,000,000 stateless persons—men, women, and children who have had their native countries shot out from under them and can claim no other—anti-Russian Estonians and Lithuanians, for example. Where will they go?

No one can foresee how the United Nations will solve civilization's greatest demographic rupture since the Teutonic and Mongol hordes overran Europe in the early days of the Christian era. But one thing is certain. As the I. L. O. said in its widely read report on displacement: "It can be done only with infinite patience and with the greatest amount of international organization and collaboration."

Behind the Blue Pencil's Shadow: Naval Officers Recall 'Lean Years'

Pearl Harbor reporters form association to aid closer press and military co-operation.

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii. Delayed—Although newspaper correspondents are looked upon by some military authorities as part of the organization guaranteed to a free press for telling the public how their war is being fought, there still is a good deal of caution, not to say uncertainty, about just how much the public should be told. Two of the most distasteful words in the English language to most military officials are "criticism" and "controversy."

There are good reasons for most of the restrictions. Security obviously is the first of them. The greatest care has to be taken that Allied fighting men are not endangered by anything that is published. Principally, a correspondent is not permitted to send out anything which would (1) give information, aid or comfort to the enemy; (2) imperil the morale of the public at home or of the armed forces.

These regulations have their special extensions. For instance, correspondents are prohibited from mentioning a good many things which the enemy already knows. The official position on this runs about as follows: "We know they know. But we don't want them to know we know they know." Sometimes this is sound. Sometimes it is double talk. Sometimes, too, it seems that morale on the home front is used to justify censorship of criticism.

Words Sometimes Changed

In general, the power of censorship is confined to deleting words and sentences which violate security. However, censors also substitute their own words if they do not approve of those used by the correspondent. In one story, I said that the Navy "admitted" the loss of a vessel. This was changed to "announced." In another story, I described a ship as "clumsy." This was changed to "clumsy-looking."

Stories have been censored in which airmen protested against being sent on missions from which there was only a 50 per cent chance of coming back. The reason given was the effect on morale at home. But the raids were discontinued for some weeks.

The tenor of this type of censorship is not difficult to discern. It is the subject for many heated debates between correspondents and officials.

Occasionally, censorship is notably relaxed. After the occupation of Kiska last summer, correspondents were allowed—if they wished—to criticize the Navy's allowing perhaps 10,000 Japanese to evacuate undetected. The effectiveness of American naval shellfire and bombing was also questioned in some printed dispatches.

The public's gratitude that its fighting men had been spared another bloody battle far offset any unfavorable criticism of faulty intelligence or possible laxness in North Pacific patrols.

Restrictions Sometimes Rebound

Sometimes, censorship restrictions produce an effect opposite to the one desired. The "alligators" (amphibious assault vehicles) used in the Gilberts were not allowed to be mentioned in our dispatches. The reason given was that alligators had never been used on a coral atoll and therefore were a secret weapon in this respect.

Some correspondents did not know about the prohibition. Wherever "alligator" appeared in our stories, it was changed to "assault boat" or "landing boat." The result produced confusion in the reports reaching the public. And that confusion was not alleviated when a news magazine somehow got by with using the word "alligator." Since then, the prohibition has been lifted.

Barring exceptions, censorship is not unfair, capricious, or excessive. Like the military press-relations departments with which it is associated, the fundamental attitude (in the Navy, at least) is founded on two things:

1. The regular line officer's fundamental modesty as a fighting man. There are glory seekers among the military as everywhere else. But it more often is true that the responsible officer would rather go ahead and do his job without too much attention—either public praise or public blame. There also is the professional's attitude toward the amateur (civilian).

Navy Recalls "Lean Years"

2. The regular Navy officer's bitter memories of the days when America's genuine peace-mindedness plus its blind isolationism all but scuttled the United States Navy. He remembers those years when the fleet could not maneuver as it might have because it lacked fuel, when vessels and naval-building programs were scrapped, when the security of naval defense was damaged both in the name of peace and because of public indifference. Many Navy men were genuinely apprehensive of Congress as a result of those years. Now that they have the wherewithal to fight a war, they want to do it in their own way, undisturbed by civilian meddling.

Reserves and recent civilians in officer ranks in some cases have absorbed this attitude. I have heard more than one public-relations officer say, "We are naval officers first and press-relations officers second." This is a revealing and not altogether reassuring commentary on the state of the United States public's relations with its Navy. It almost sounds as if service to one is disservice to the other.

Yet that is not what is meant It illustrates the gulf which has grown up through misunderstanding, bad publicity in the "peace years," indifference, and the tough intransigence of some veteran Navy men. You have to hear some three- and four-stripe officers talk to realize the humiliation the Navy suffered through the 1920's and early 1930's—the Navy's years of the locusts. The public is partly to blame for not being better informed about its Army and Navy today.

In an effort to promote and improve relationships between the public and the Navy, correspondents accredited to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz have formed the Pacific War Correspondents Association. The purpose of the Association, according to its constitution, "is to encourage co-operation between correspondents and public-relations officers to ease their individual and mutual problems; to save time by collective rather than individual presentation, when appropriate; to study all pertinent problems, and to endeavor to remedy such problems by associated effort; to endeavor to simplify and expedite processes of preparation, handling, and transmission of press and radio material, including still and motion pictures, and to present, through an administrative committee, the association's recommendations and requests to the proper authorities."

Press Parleys Urged

As a means of giving the public more information about the Pacific, the Association has asked Admiral Nimitz to hold regular press conferences and to authorize the dissemination of more facts both for publication and off-the-record guidance. The Association also has asked for a liberalization of the rules governing interviews with officers and enlisted men; an expansion of the censorship staff to permit faster handling of copy at Pearl Harbor; an enlargement of the sub-PRO to save correspondents whenever possible the 16-mile round trip from their living quarters to Pearl Harbor; reduction in censorship inconsistencies and the elimination of "editing" by censors; improvement if possible of transmission and censorship facilities during field operations; greater advance information about coming operations to assist correspondents in guiding their coverage; elimination of the simultaneous release in Washington and Pearl Harbor of Cincpac releases; opportunities to interview high-ranking visitors.

The Pacific is the Navy's big show in World War II. That is why it is in the Pacific that the foundation of confidence must be established. The progress since Pearl Harbor has carried the job a long way. The terse press releases, the daily reports, are not the end. They are the means.

The end is that the American people will understand, respect, and support their Navy in the difficult postwar period when the associated strength of those nations now fighting to preserve progress will be required to sustain and enforce the freedom in which further progress will be possible.

Navy and the Press

The significant clarification of naval censorship regulations, issued in Washington, presages a new era in press relations in the Pacific.

Some of the controlling factors in the situation which governed the flow of news from that important fighting front are detailed in the accompanying report from a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor at Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Beaufort's dispatch, written in advance of the Washington action, was passed by naval censorship.

Record Flow of Copy Cleared in Pacific

MacARTHUR'S ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NEW GUINEA, April 25—Hard-working American war correspondents have also added their history-making achievement to the illustrious record of the American troops they accompanied on the landings Saturday at Hollandia and Aitape in Northern New Guinea.

Censors reported today a record flow of copy from correspondents—128,700 words—has been cleared through censorship officials since the landing. The previous record file was 87,000 words written during the invasion of Cape Gloucester, New Britain, Dec. 26, 1943.

The Saturday landings also resulted in a record number of news stories filed by war correspondents—687 as compared to the 580 stories written on the invasion of Arawe, New Britain, last Dec. 15.

Unqualified directive tells public-relations men to clear all articles unless *Navy and the Press*

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 25—The Navy Department in Washington has just issued to its public relation officers throughout the world an unqualified order that censorship must not be used as a cover to delete criticism of the Navy in newspaper and radio dispatches, it was authoritatively learned today.

The circumstances which resulted in this new directive were not discussed, but it comes at a time of mounting protest by press and radio war correspondents against the repressive policies of Navy pro's in the combat areas.

But the action now taken by Capt. Leland P. Lovette, Director of Public Relations, is direct and explicit—all the news men can properly ask unless it gets interpreted out the window in operation.

In capital letters, without reservation of any kind, he told the Navy censors in every theater: DO NOT DELETE CRITICISM.

He laid down these three rules to govern the handling of critical stories:

Meat in the Nut

1. "If the facts are false, or if the author is not acquainted with the full facts—explain the full situation to him, leaving it to his discretion as to whether or not he will publish the critical information. Do not delete criticism.

2. "If the facts are true, and no security is involved, clear the article.

3. "If the facts, whether true or false, are used to justify criticism in matters of high policy which the individual officer may feel is beyond his authority to handle, forward the article to this office (Washington) for final decision."

These instructions are today in the hands of all press relations officers at naval installations and in the hands of censors with the fleets. They carry the specific authority of Captain Lovett and undoubtedly have the backing of Admiral King and Secretary Knox or they would have not have been issued.

"The primary responsibility of the Office of Public Relations," Captain Lovette said in the regulation which was sent to all representatives of his office, "is to keep the public informed of the activities of the Navy, as compatible with military security. In discharging this responsibility, the Office of Public Relations is frequently called upon to review information that neither reflects favorably on the Navy nor the nation.

Seems Fair Enough

"In submitting such information, the author or publisher is asking the Navy to indicate whether the publication of such information would endanger present or future naval operations. He has a right to expect, therefore, that the public relations officer will not delete statements of opinion or fact unless present or future naval operations would be endangered by their publication.

"In clearing information submitted by the domestic press, deletions made by the Office of Public Relations may be appealed to the Office of Censorship, hence there is a practical restraint on the officer who would delete or alter criticism or opinion.

"In clearing information submitted by accredited correspondents, there can be no appeal to the Office of Censorship, and theoretically this office may stand on the signed agreements, and delete any information submitted.

"As a matter of policy, however, this office has made no distinction between accredited or non-accredited correspondents, and has cleared all articles by the same norm, namely, military or naval security."

Unless there are grave slips between the issuance and the execution of these new orders by Captain Lovette, they should mean greater freedom of writing and greater independence of appraisal for the newspaper and radio correspondents wherever the Navy is fighting.

Australian Official Defends Policies

SYDNEY, Australia, April 25 (AP)—Postmaster General William Patrick Ashley said yesterday "there is no ground for the complaint" by Roy Roberts, Managing Editor of the Kansas City Star, that dispatches from American correspondents in Australia are sometimes 12 hours longer in transmission than those sent by British and Canadian correspondents.

"No preference is shown any correspondent," Mr. Ashley said in reply to Mr. Robert's statement last April 22 at the Washington meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. "All messages are dispatched in the order in which they are received. Even during rush periods at Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters, where sometimes 80 to 100 messages are filed, the last always clears within a half hour."

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Swiss Women Do Their Part While Men Keep Watch

Friends in Far Places—No. 8

By Marie Widmer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At the outbreak of World War I the women of Switzerland decided that the general well-being of the nation's soldiers, on or off duty, was quite as important as first class military equipment. Under the inspired leadership of Mrs. Else Zublin-Spiller, they consequently began to establish soldiers' sitting rooms in isolated places where men kept watch.

They scrubbed out abandoned barns and stables, or any shelter that was turned over to them for this purpose by communities or farmers. A stove, some tables and benches, also cheerful curtains and a nook with newspapers, magazines and books, quickly gave these places an aspect of "home." And "home" was what these men were missing. The women also decided that refreshments for the soldiers should not include alcohol, but that coffee, tea, and milk, sandwiches and cake should always be available in a soldiers' sitting room at a minimum price.

Soldiers' Sitting Rooms

In due time over 1,500 soldiers' sitting rooms were established throughout the land. Else Zublin-Spiller, the pioneer Swiss "Soldiers' Mother," as she was fondly called by the men, had received the active support of "mothers" for each and every sitting room. When the war was over these fine women became members of "The Swiss People's Service," managing welfare homes, factory canteens, students' homes, etc., in behalf of federal, municipal, and industrial institutions and organizations.

The soldiers' sitting rooms of the 1914-1918 period were never given up entirely in peacetime. Switzerland, with a population of 4,250,000, maintains proportionately the largest armed force in Europe, at the largest per capita military expenditure of any country in the world.

Swiss soldiers have been drilled in gymnastics from early boyhood on. While they are of Army age the men are required to do a certain amount of rifle practice each year under the auspices of a Rifle Shooting Club and according to military regulation.

When World War II came, several hundred new sitting rooms, and in given instances, simple new "soldiers' homes" were opened for the benefit of the men who were once more keeping vigil on the border and at important points within the country. No alcohol is served in these places. Swiss women's benevolent societies and private persons have also made available friendly sitting rooms for soldiers off duty, so that wherever a man may be stationed he can find a pleasant nook in a wholesome environment.

Even before the general mobilization in 1939, the Central Bureau for Swiss Soldiers' Welfare got in touch with various women's organizations regarding the establishment of "war laundries." These laundries, founded and maintained by groups of patriotic women, were a much appreciated feature of World War I. Thinking of their men folk on duty and the many hardships and privations which they have to suffer, the Swiss women reasoned that a human being's health and efficiency depends largely upon cleanliness and comfort. They consequently invited all the men who had no families or means to have this work done for them to send it to the nearest war laundry.

Soldiers' Laundry Service

The present war laundries are operated in identical manner by over 1,200 women. They co-operate closely with the Central Committee for Soldiers' Welfare of the Federal Military Department. The Swiss field postal service acts as mediator between soldiers and laundries. Upon their arrival bundles are carefully checked and the contents marked. A professional laundry does the actual washing. After two or three days the rough-dry wash is returned and groups of women now attend to the ironing and mending. All articles are conscientiously mended until they are beyond repair. To replace such worn-out garments some 30,000 women throughout Switzerland, functioning in groups of 20, have declared themselves responsible for the necessary work. The heads of these units attend to the purchasing of the materials for new shirts and underwear, and of the wool for knitted articles, such as socks, vests, sweaters, abdominal binders, caps to wear under helmets, knee-warmers, gloves, etc. All Swiss schools, from kindergartens up, assist with the knitting, and because it is for the soldiers, many a boy is not ashamed to help.

The Swiss women have also been building up libraries for the soldiers' sitting rooms. In addition they are actively engaged in welfare work in behalf of soldiers' families in need. Although the Swiss Army has been partly demobilized since June, 1940, there are still numerous men on duty. Their places, in many a strenuous job, especially on the farms, are cheerfully and efficiently filled by women. Women are also efficiently doing the work of absent mail carriers, railroad station employees, trolley car conductors, bakers, etc. Like the men, they consider no sacrifice and effort too great to safeguard the neutrality and liberty of their 652-year-old homeland.

Dr. E. Bleuler

While Swiss men have gone to more remote posts, many a wife has taken up a new duty at home. Upper left: "Frau Vorstand" (Mrs. Station-Master) mans the small station of Goldbach on the Zurich-Rapperswil line, where she manages much busy passenger traffic and a half dozen freight trains daily. Other women work in war laundries like that at Berne (above), where they take care of the weekly wash of soldiers unable to pay for it themselves. A typical Soldiers' Home, somewhere in Western Switzerland (lower left), offers plenty of work for other devoted Swiss mothers and sisters and wives in providing hospitality for men away from their own homes.

BABY DIET HINTS

If your baby is old enough to chew, then it is time you served Gerber's Chopped Foods. Begin with any of the three vegetables — chopped Carrots, chopped Green Beans and chopped Spinach. These are cooked the Gerber way with a steam process that protects important minerals and vitamins. Each comes in the same size can as Gerber's Strained Foods — an average serving for older babies.

Gerber's
Baby Foods
FREMONT, MICH. OAKLAND, CALIF.
Cereals...Strained Foods...Chopped Foods

Dean Thompson Helps Replan Europe's Schools

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

"Our purpose is the educational rebuilding and rehabilitation of the war-torn occupied countries," explained Dean C. Mildred Thompson of Vassar College when she was interviewed upon her arrival in London. Miss Thompson is the only woman member of the American delegation of six recently appointed to work with the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education.

"It is really a continuing conference on which the United States has only just come in as a full participator," Miss Thompson said. "I take our full participation as a sign of the importance attached by the United States Government to the work ahead. Education belongs to all of us and all should help to rebuild it. The more we work together, the more we are practicing unity."

The first business of the conference, she explained, was to find out the condition of the occupied countries, "what schools still remain, what lecturers are available. Our next step is to provide necessary books and scientific and other educational apparatus."

The conference has been described as "an educational UNRRA" although it does not function under UNRRA and will not deal with enemy territories. It aims at helping those countries whose universities, schools and libraries have been wrecked, to help themselves.

Exiles and Allies Confer

Formed in October, 1942, by the British Council, it was already experienced in providing educational help to exiled governments in Britain. At the request of the President of the Board of Education it met regularly to formulate plans for re-establishment of education in Europe. After the first few meetings, the United States, Soviet Union, China, India and the Dominions were invited to send observers and they have since been asked to become members along with the exiled governments.

Herself a graduate of Vassar, Dean Thompson told how Vassar has always encouraged foreign students; after World War I it helped to bring them over for a real "transfer of understanding."

"I don't think the English people realize how intensely absorbed American universities are in the European situation, or how eager many students are to come to Europe. I hope the time will come when the sea and air will be full of our friends coming backwards and forwards."

Compares Types of College

Comparing the number of important well-established women's colleges in America with Newnham at Cambridge and Lady Margaret at Oxford rather than with English public schools bearing the name of "college," she pointed out that the American institutions work more independently and are not, as in England, attached to universities. Vassar, incidentally, which was founded in 1861, is older than any woman's college at Oxford or Cambridge.

In spite of her duties as dean, Miss Thompson had found time to work hard on British war relief organizations long before America came into the war, but this is her first visit to England for twelve years and she was totally unprepared for the immensity of the destruction.

Her first impression was that of an "armed camp" with everyone in uniform and damage everywhere. In America people have had opportunities of seeing pictures of destruction around St. Paul's and in a few other areas. "But," as she expressed it, "no part of the city has been spared, no block or square but has had its direct hits. I wasn't prepared for this universality of destruction."

Miss Thompson has not yet had time to study the new English education bill but from reports thinks it seems to indicate magnificent direction for the England of the future.

"A Lux Soap Beauty Bath makes you feel like New!"
Dorothy Lamour
Starring in Paramount's "AND THE ANGELS SING"
• Dorothy Lamour gives you a beauty tip! "Without daintiness no other charm counts," she says. "A daily Lux Soap beauty bath makes you sure. The rich, fragrant lather leaves skin fresh, really sweet. You'll find this ACTIVE lather bath a wonderful pick-up!"
LUX TOILET SOAP
FIGHT WASTE
It's patriotic to help save soap. Use only what you need. Don't let your cake of Lux Toilet Soap stand in water. After using place it in a dry soap dish. Moisten last sliver and press against new cake.
Lux Toilet Soap L-A-S-T-S...It's hard-milled!
9 out of 10 Screen Stars use it

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

ICE CREAM
AS LOW AS 8c PER PINT
SURE TO BE PURE — YOU MAKE IT! In two minutes combine Evaporated Milk, Milk or Cream, with Sugar and
LONDONDERRY
Whip — Then Freeze — That's All! No Ice Crystals—Smooth as Velvet
25c PACKAGE MAKES 4 PINTS
Ask your Grocer, if he doesn't have it, send us $1.00 for 7 packages and 20 world-famous recipes, postpaid.
LONDONDERRY
885 Howard St., San Francisco 3, Calif.

14th Century Wafering Sunday Origin of Mother's Day

By Mary Earle Gould

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mother's Day appears to have been an old, old custom and not something originating in the 20th century. It went under the name of Mothering Day and came to be celebrated in rural England in 1385.

In those long-ago days, religion was the strongest binding factor in the life of the people. In fact it was so strong, many different beliefs sprung up and many groups of people fled communities to carry on their beliefs unmolested in other sections or countries.

As the people worshipped, various customs came into the service and in the 14th century in England, wafers were used in celebrating communion services. From this custom grew one special Sunday called Wafering Sunday or Mothering Sunday, when young people were admonished to carry wafers to their mothers and to visit them. This was a Sunday in Midlent and called Midlent Sunday.

Tooled Wafer Irons

A wafer iron or wafer tongs is not unlike a waffle iron, being a contrivance with two long arms, like pincers, with a round head or plate at the end of each arm. It measures about three feet including the heads which are seven inches in diameter. The heads have incised ornaments, meaning that the designs are cut into the iron. There were very elaborate patterns of hearts and scrolls, cut freehand as all art was done in those early days, with an iron tool.

A 15th century cookbook has a recipe for the wafers which says in quaint English to take the stomach of a full-grown pike (our pickerel which is a very toothsome fish), grind it in a mortar with cheese, flour and whites of eggs beaten together, sugar and ginger, put all together and "look that the eyroun (iron) be hot and lay them on a thin paste and then make thin waffrys and so on and on."

The "on and on" is very expressive! The mortar and pestle was the busiest utensil in the home of any of the contrivances. Everything came to the home in coarse form and had to be crushed before it could be used.

Two wafer irons sufficed each village, sometimes three, and one person managed them over the fire. A man was called a "waferer" who cooked the wafers. The irons rested in the embers as they were used, as those old iron utensils were handwrought and exceedingly heavy. All food was cooked either directly in the embers or held over them. It must have been a slow, tedious task to cook one wafer at a time, supplying a whole community.

19th Century Recipe

A recipe of the 19th century is as follows: "Dry flour well which you intend to use, mix a little pounded sugar and finely pounded mace with it; then mix it into a thick batter with cream; butter the wafer irons, let them be hot; put a teaspoonful of butter into them, so bake them carefully, and roll them off with a stick." The wafers were exceedingly thin, for as the heads of the iron close together, there is scarcely room for any dough to be put in. The wafers were served cold and not hot as were the waffles. Wafers continued to be used for domestic purposes until the 19th century, but it is not known how long Mothering Day was celebrated in England. History does not tell us if the custom continued in this country among the descendants of the old families. In Sweden, it was not a wafer that was used in this celebration, but it was a waffle and there was a Waffle Sunday, the last Sunday in Lent.

When the wafer irons were brought over to this country by the many people who came to settle in their respective groups of their own nationalities, the custom of using the iron seemed to change from one generation to another. A prevailing custom seemed to have been to present the wafer iron to a bride and have inscribed on it her initials and the date of the marriage. This was doubtless given by the bridegroom, for many are the small gifts that were made during the courtship and previous to the marriage day, having initials of the bride and groom and hearts and arrows added to signify love.

The Dutch in Pennsylvania and in New York made more of their culinary arts and it was they who used the iron far more than the New Englanders or the southern Colonies. The village blacksmith made the iron utensils on his anvil, copying those that came from across the water or making a few individual changes as the years went on. And doubtless the rule for the wafers changed in the years and each community made them as it chose. Flour and water seemed to be the body with other ingredients added to give a spiciness to them.

So, we see the first custom of honoring Mother is so old that it is all but forgotten—559 years ago young people and children honored their mothers by bringing them wafers. Love, honor and respect brought about the day, coming as it did in Lenten season. The Mother's Day of the 20th century in the United States has become a custom—it seems as if there were nothing new under the sun.

Marmalades Can Be Varied

To serve with your dinner, try:

Carrot Marmalade

A carrot marmalade catches the eye with its golden beauty:

3 pounds carrots
1 lemon
2 oranges

Grind these ingredients fine and add 1 pound, or 2 cups, sugar. Cook slowly for 45 minutes, watching carefully and stirring often. Pour into glasses. Here is a secret for the very careful cook! Slightly scorching marmalade improves it 100 per cent.

Another favorite is apricot marmalade, which requires no sugar:

Apricot Marmalade

½ pound dried apricots
2 cups cold water
1 cup corn syrup
1 cup raisins
1 lemon
1 orange
½ cup walnuts

Soak the apricots overnight in the cold water. Then add lemon juice and the whole orange chopped. Let all simmer 1½ hours. Add nuts 15 minutes before it is thick as marmalade, that is, until it drips from the spoon in round fat drops.

A. M.

Prompt Action by U. S. Urged To Prevent Slump After War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—The important role economics will play in the postwar world was stressed in two statements here today, one by the Economists Committee on Reconversion Problems; the other by the American Tariff League.

The Committee, a group of eight theorists, sees prompt action by the Administration necessary if widespread unemployment, inflation, unnecessary shortages in civilian goods, and "black markets" are to be outlawed after peace comes on the warring fronts.

Impost duties are equally important, according to the Tariff League, which declares that contrary to opinions recently expressed in many quarters, United States duties on foreign imports are actually among the lowest of the world's trading nations.

Survey of Tariffs

A study by the League discloses that of the 19 countries whose tariffs were checked, only six had lower levies than the United States. These were France, Canada, Japan, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Sweden.

On the other hand, the League found that the United Kingdom, popularly imagined a free trade nation, was two notches higher on the list, which was topped by Spain, Turkey, Germany, and Brazil, in that order. Comparisons were based on import duties charged against a theoretical ship's cargo of 10 categories of commodities. Figures for 1937 were used.

The report also disclosed that in half the categories of imports reviewed—feed, fuel, metals, building materials, and chemicals—two thirds of the countries considered have higher levies than the United States. The other categories were farm products, hides, textiles, house furnishings, and miscellaneous items.

Commodities were selected on the basis of their consumption here, the League said, with amounts and prices based on the total quantities and value of each in the combined exports and imports of both the United States and Great Britain.

The Soviet Union was omitted from the study because the necessary data was not available.

Three-Point Program

The Economists Committee in a bulletin on reconversion problems urges a three-point program to further reconversion, including the relaxing of restrictions on the use of scarce materials after stockpiles have been assured for the needs of the present war period.

It also suggested modifying limitation orders on the manufacture of durable consumer goods when the War Production Board finds material, plants, and manpower available, and urged the gradual withdrawal of price controls, advocating an expanded sales volume as the means of lower prices.

"The nation should not wait until the war is over to study and solve the problems of reconversion of industry fro ma war to a peace basis," the Committee declared. "Some industries are in position to begin reconversion today, and others will be able to do so before the end of the war either in Europe or in the Pacific."

Committee members are Dr. Jules I. Bogen, New York University; Dr. Neil Carothers, Leheigh University; Dr. John M. Chapman, Columbia University; Dr. W. T. King of New York University; Dr. Ernest M. Patterson of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Ray B. Westerfield of Yale University, and Dr. Ivan Wright of Brooklyn College.

Sedition Court Judge Blocks Fresh Attempt to Halt Trial

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—Justice Edward C. Eicher brushed aside today another attempt to halt the trial of 28 men and two women accused of conspiring to disaffect the U. S. Armed forces.

Justice Eicher opened the session in Federal District Court by announcing he had overruled a motion in behalf of Gerald B. Winrod of Wichita, Kan., asking postponement of the trial until the end of the war or a change of venue from Washington. The motion, which also sought a separate trial for Mr. Winrod, contended that a fair trial could not be had here.

The Justice made no comment in overruling the motion.

Efforts to obtain a jury dragged

Nine members of the panel were disqualified today because they said they had fixed opinions about the case.

Justice Eicher has yet to rule on a motion to subpona Henry Ford and Charles A. iLndbergh.

The motion was filed by James J. Laughlin, attorney for Edward James Sympthe, of New York, one of the defendants. Mr. Laughlin contends the presence of Mr. Ford and Colonel Lindbergh is necessary to prove his assertion that the trial was instituted by the Government in an effort to discredit "certain patriotic Americans."

No comment has been made public by Colonel Linbergh, but Mr. Ford in a statement issued through his Washington representatives, said last night:

"This attempt to link my name with men who are charged with disloyalty to our country is a malicious attempt on their part to obscure their alleged misdeeds and has no basis in truth or in fact."

Probe Planned of U. S. Loans For Building of Rayon Plants

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—Describing the rapidly growing rayon industry as a "serious threat to the whole economic future of the South," Senator John H. Bankhead, 2d (D) of Alabama, announced today a Senate subcommittee soon will investigate the use of Government loans to finance wartime construction of rayon plants.

Senator Bankhead, recently named chairman of the subcommittee, said it would inquire into reports that more than $100,000,000 in such loans had been approved by the War Production Board, "many ofthe loans," he added, "to established firms that don't need Government financing."

Asserting the inquiry into the extent and nature of the loans will be part of a general study, Senator Bankhead said:

"It's high time we investigated the encroachment of rayon on the cotton and wool industries, because it directly affects the future of 2,000,000 cotton farmers in the South."

He said rayon, made principally from wood pulp, already had cut down wool consumption by 15 to 20 per cent, and was partly responsible for an indicated slump of 1,000,000 bales of 1944 cotton consumption.

"The industry, if it continues to grow as it has," he declared, "will denude our timber lands and injure thousands of farmers. We've got to consider the human phase of the problem, and the public welfare.

"Some of the loans were made to companies like du Pont and the rubber companies that don't need Government financing," Senator Bankhead added. "They raise the question whether the Government should be making loans that threaten the welfare of an important segment of agriculture."

Saplings Grow in Barricades As British Eye Invasion Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 25—Britishers can recall when they were making other invasion preparations—defense against German invasion. Reminiscent of those days are the countless concrete road blocks which still may be seen throughout the country.

Symbolic of the change of invasion emphasis today was the chestnut sapling which I observed in a Surrey village growing nonchalantly out of a nitch in one of these road blocks.

The invasion that hangs fire at this moment finds Britain braced for action, too.

Military preparations here reach a new peak every day. The British people working in Victory Gardens during the week end or studying in their newspapers the pattern of the air assault on Europe wondered how many more Sundays would pass before "The Day."

They read of Czech President Benes' forecast that the Germans would collapse in three months if the Allied invasion was completely successful. They read new warnings of their own leaders on the magnitude of the task ahead. But they are encouraged by studying the assessments of the carefully planned Allied superiority in military material.

As the Soviet armies pause, messages reach here from Moscow or Russian armies massing for the final assault, timed to coordinate with the Allied second front. That is the interpretation of Russian plans which everyone here hopes is correct and will lead to the final assault on Hitlerite Germany this year.

Meanwhile, saplings flourishing amid Britain's one-time barricades are timely reminders of dark days past and the new direction of today's invasion threat.

Tuck Nominated To Egyptian Post

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt April 24 nominated S. Pickney Tuck, former Counselor of Embassy at Vichy, France, to be American Minister to Egypt.

Mr. Tuck replaces Alexander C. Kirk at Cairo. Mr. Kirk has been assigned as the American member of the Allied Advisory Council for Italy with a personal rank of Ambassador.

As Counselor at Vichy, Mr. Tuck was in that capital of Unoccupied France when the Germans moved in after American and British forces invaded French North Africa in the fall of 1942. He was interned and later repatriated on the exchangeship Gripsholm early this year.

Mr. Roosevelt also sent to the Senate the nomination of R. Henry Norweb of Ohio, present Minister to Portugal, to be raised to the rank of Ambassador. Portugal, the State Department announced last week, is taking a similar action for this country.

House G.O.P. Opposes Rise In Debt Limit

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—Republican opposition developed in the House today against an administration bill to raise the public debt limit from $210,000,000,000 to $260,000,000,000.

Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota, Republican leader of the Ways and Means Committee, said, "We're going to insist that the new limit be set considerably lower than $260,000,000,000; probably $240,000,000,000 would be enough." He added:

"No matter what limit we set—even at a thousand billion—this Administration would reach it."

President Roosevelt, in his budget message to Congress early in the year, estimated the public debt would reach $258,000,000,000 by June 30, 1945. As of this April 21 it was $186,958,808,388 compared with $128,474,208,476 on the same date last year and $43,000,000,000 on July 1, 1940, at about the time the nation began its mammoth preparedness efforts.

Since July 1, 1940, Congress has authorized expenditures aggregating $327,000,000,000 for war activities, much of which has not yet been used.

Records of the House Appropriations Committee show presidential requests for appropriations totaling about $99,000,000,000 for the next fiscal year beginning July 1, of which about $93,000,000,000 would be for war purposes.

The debt limit was raised last March from $125,000,000,000 to $210,000,000,000.

Representative Charles S. Dewey (R) of Illinois, who was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in the Coolidge Administration, joined Mr. Knutson in opposing a $50,000,000,000 jump at this time, saying that the boost should be only enough to carry through to next March 1, leaving further increases to the new Congress to be elected this fall.

However, some lawmakers took the view that formal authorization for a new ceiling on the debt is not actually necessary. They contended that an appropriation by Congress is sufficient power to pick up the debt, pointing out that Congress has been passing multi-billion war appropriations bills without a dissenting vote.

New Birds of a Feather

Air Hostesses Class Gets Wings

Continental Air Lines knows what it wants in the way of hostesses for its ships, and goes about getting them by putting applicants through a course of sprouts, it was announced in Denver, Colo. Here is the eighth hostess class to be graduated by the company for service on two new routes. Left to right, they are: Margery Dickman, Rhea Creeley, Jane Middlemist, Dixie Malphurs, and Joy Williams. Pinning her wings on Miss Williams is Chief Hostess Mildred "Tommie" Heck.

Shake-Up in German Army Linked to Reverses in Russia

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

German reverses in Southern Russia appear to have caused another shake-up in the High Command as indicated in a DNB, German News Agency, dispatch of April 20 referring to Col. Gen. Ferdinand Schörner as commander of an army group. Colonel General Schörner is said to have replaced Field Marshal Paul Ludwig von Kleist as commander of the southernmost German wing.

General Schörner, formerly commander of mountain troops, was one of the four generals who had been promoted to rank of colonel general on Hitler's birthday. The other three were Tank General Hans Hube, Infantry General Rendolitsch, and Tank General Harte. With exception of Colonel General Rendolitsch, who is in charge of an army in the Balkans, all the promoted officers have been holding posts at the Eastern Front.

[Colonel General Hube commanded the first German panzer troops to reach Stalingrad in the summer of 1942. He was awarded the oak leaves with swords and diamonds to the Knights Cross of the Iron Cross, a Reuters recorded dispatch said.]

The removal of Marshal von Kleist hardly comes as a surprise after the continuous and serious reverses he suffered all along his front sector which extended roughly from Moghilev-Podolski to Odessa. He shares the fate of Field Marshal Georg von Küchler and Field Marshal Günther von Kluge who were relieved from their command posts at the northern and central Russian fronts, respectively, last February.

It also has been reported that Field Marshal Fritz von Mannstein was replaced by Field Marshal Walter Model. This story, however, sounds rather incredible. Field Marshal von Mannstein is leading the vigorous German-Hungarian counter-offensive in the Stanislav-Tarnopol sector and, though he has been unable so far to score any major success, he is unlikely to be recalled before the battle has taken a decisive turn.

Moreover, it is difficult to imagine that Field Marshal Model should have been shifted southward at a time when his own sector, blocking the path to the Baltic States, might become the target of a new Russian drive at any moment.

To make a general responsible for the consequences of his own strategic mistakes has been a custom with Adolf Hitler. At present, there are no less than 55 German generals, ranking from lieutenant-general to general field marshal, who have been prematurely retired or given unlimited leave.

Wickard Asks Conservation Of Resources

CHICAGO, Ill., April 25 (AP)—Development of a detailed plan for conservation and restoration of farm and forest lands to be put into effect "whenever unemployment occurs" in the postwar period, was urged today by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

"We are at the crossroads in our history in so far as our natural resources are concerned," Mr. Wickard said in an address prepared for delivery before the Ninth Annual North American Wildlife Conference.

"Either we take the uphill road to conservation and restoration, or the downhill road to further exploitation and eventual ruin. The decision as to which course we shall pursue is clearly up to us."

Mr. Wickard said he believed in not only high industrial activity in this country, but high farm and forest production.

Anticipating a great exploitation of marine fishing off the shores of the Continent after the war, Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, in another address proposed that machinery to be set up to negotiate treaties with neighboring countries as a basis for effective management of the fishing areas.

He said that after the war "we may look for great exploitation of the off-shore fisheries and this increased pressure probably will result in depletion of important fishery stocks. Preferably before the conclusion of the war, machinery should be set up to provide for the management of the North American marine resources."

Harrison F. Lewis, Ottawa, of the Canadian Department of Mines and Resources, in his prepared address noted "the increase in numbers which our waterfowl have shown during the last decade as a result of adequate management being maintained."

Polish Document Shows Nazi Policy of Eradicating Jews

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—From the Polish Underground has come a grim document purporting to show how the Nazi extermination policy has reduced Poland's prewar Jewish population from 3,500,000 to barely 50,000.

Contents of the report were made public by John W. Pehle, Executive Director of the War Refugee Board. It was written shortly after a series of "liquidations" last November.

In releasing the report, Mr. Pehle asserted that the work of the WRB should not be regarded merely as a humanitarian enterprise. The public generally, he says, "does not realize to what extent such peoples as the persecuted Jews of Poland have taken up arms against the Nazis."

"Just as we have given aid to our other Allies by Lend-Lease, he says, "it is incumbent upon us to help these people by the activities of the War Refugee Board."

Underground Report

The Underground report — all details concerning it are a closely guarded secret—said:

"Last month (October) we estimated that there were only between 250,000 and 300,000 Jews left in Poland. It is our opinion that in a few weeks there will only remain about 50,000.

"We want all Jews, and the world at large, to know that our youth nobly defended the life and honor of its people. Since the heroic epic of the Warsaw ghetto we have in recent months written the grand and glorious chapter of the Jews of Bialystok.

"On the 17th of August there began the liquidation of the only large ghetto in the east of Poland, in Bialystok, where there were approximately 40,000 Jews. During the first three days of this action seven transports of victims were taken to the "death camp" at Treblinka. In addition, a passenger train, filled with children, left Bialystok. There were two Jewish nurses in each car.

"It is the general conviction that, before going to their deaths, these children were to furnish their blood for wounded German soldiers.

Jews Fight Back

"On the fourth day of the action the fight began. Bloody combats took place in a number of streets. Just as in Warsaw, the Germans entered the ghetto in armored trucks and equipped with field artillery. They brought along about 1,000 gendarmes and SS men and a number of Ukrainian detachments.

"The Jews retaliated mostly with grenades and incendiary bombs; they also had a few machine guns. They fought with frantic determination which aroused the admiration of the population of the city and the district. Several hundred Germans and Ukrainians fell or were wounded.

"In order to crush the uprising the Germans did what they had done in Warsaw—they set the ghetto afire. . . ."

While the Germans still were trying to put down the Bialystok uprising, the report continued, "the final liquidation of the ghetto of Tarnow took place" in early September.

"All the children were concentrated in one building," the story said. "They were told that they were to be taken away to a nursery. The building was then hermetically seal and blasted into the air."

Children Shot

Two months later, "on Wednesday, Nov. 3, at 6 a. m., all the men in Trawniki (concentration camp) were called out for the alleged purpose of digging air-shelter trenches. After two hours they were encircled with machine guns and all of them, without exception, were shot down. In the meantime 50 trucks drove into camp. All the remaining women and children were loaded on them and taken to an extermination point where they were forced to strip off their clothing and were then machine-gunned in the same fashion as the men. After this massacre 3,000 Italian Jews were brought to this camp and the same fate awaits them."

Mr. Pehle, directing head of the Refugee Board composed of Secretaries Cordell Hull, Henry Morgenthau, and Henry L. Stimson, quoted a recent report from the WRB's special representative in Turkey, Ira A. Hirschmann.

"I am sure," it said, "you will be gratified to learn that although still on the threshold, the work of the War Refugee Board has injected new life and hope into thousands of downtrodden, tormented refugees throughout the European continent. . . . The first Jewish refugees of Turkish origin just arrived from France said to me feelingly, 'for two years there has been only one phrase on everyone's lips, "when are the Americans coming?"'"

U. S. Civil Service Weeds Out Axis-Communist Sympathizers

Continued from Page 1

Browder returned from a trip to Russia, to August, 1939, the Communist became an advocate of all of the domestic measures which he had been opposing. In addition, he bitterly attacked Hitler and called for a 'united front' of the great democracies of Soviet Russia, Great Britain, China, and the United States in order to stop 'the mad dog of Europe.'

About Face

"Again, after August, 1939, the 'Columnist Party line' made a complete 'about face.' Immediately all preparations for defense were termed war mongering. Vigorous opposition was expressed to any move by this nation in the direction of becoming involved in a war.

"Then, immediately after June 22, 1941, the Communist indulged in another somersault. At this point, he began to vie with the patriotic American in purchasing defense bonds, and in volunteering for civilian defense activity. And, of course, the true American had a perfect right to be skeptical about this overnight change of front.

"When it can be established that a particular individual has followed the 'Communist Party line' through one or more of its significant changes, we believe that such a person has no business occupying a government position. He has demonstrated his willingness to be governed by the decisions of a political group whose primary concern has not been the welfare of the United States. Such a person cannot and should not be entrusted with a Government position."

Policy Explained

Mr. Flemming contended that since the Soviet Government has disavowed and disbanded the Comintern, such a policy has no connection whatsoever with America's "genuine enthusiasm" for Russia's "tremendous contribution" to the war. He held that such a policy "is just a plain recognition of the fact that man cannot serve two masters, for, sooner or later, he will hate the one, and love the other."

The Commission reported that of the 200,000 persons investigated, only a little over 1,000, or one half of 1 per cent, were found ineligible because of their pro-Axis or pro-Communist sympathies. About 31,000 others were declared ineligible for other reasons of disloyalty or incompetence.

Commissioner Flemming said that the investigating procedures always permitted each individual to be heard in his own defense and that there was full opportunity for reconsideration on appeal.

Hurtling Ton of Steel

A ton of steel hurtles down Chesapeake Bay every time an Army ordnance 16-inch gun is fired from Aberdeen proving ground, Maryland. A patrol boat goes ahead of the shell—given a slight head start, of course—for a distance of about 30 miles, clearing the line of fire of any marine traffic in the restricted area. The gun tests both Army and Navy projectiles.

Vichy Starts Reign of Terror Against North African French

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A campaign of terror against the Free French leaders in North Africa has been inaugurated by Vichy police chief, Joseph Darnand, a Vichy dispatch discloses.

Vichy police claim to have rounded up and interned "friends and relatives" of Gen. Georges Catroux, Commissioner of State in North Africa; François de Menthon, Commissioner of Justice; Florimond Bonte, the Communist leader; Louis Jacquinot, Commissioner of the Free French Navy; André Le Troquer, Socialist leader and Commissioner for the Liberated Territories; Marc Rucart, member of the "Consultative Assembly" and Jacques Duclos, Communist leader, presumably now in Moscow.

Further reprisals against people connected with the Free French are threatened, especially the arrest of relatives of the judges of the Algiers Military Court, who have sentenced to execution former Vichy Minister Pierre Puchcu and others whom the court found guilty of traitorous acts.

The Vichy chiefs were not really concerned about M. Pucheu, who went to North Africa of his own will because he wanted to change sides. They had only moderately protested against the condemnation of the officials of the refugee prison camp of Hadjerat. However, when the Algiers military court sentenced Lieut. Col Pierre Cristofini to execution the storm broke out and violent reprisals followed.

The reason for Vichy's anger is that the French "Quislings" consider the penalty pronounced against Colonel Cristofini as a precedent for the judgment that will be pronounced upon themselves should they be taken prisoners by the Algiers regime.

Lieutenant Colonel Cristofini is a Fascist French officer who went to North Africa after the Allied landing in order to organize a "French African Phalanx" which should fight at the side of the Germans. His project failed and he was arrested by the Free French.

Before the court, he defended himself as an officer who had only executed the orders of Pierre Laval. Colonel Cristofini's defense was rejected by the court who condemned him to be shot. This sentence has proved to the Vichy leaders that they will not be able to hide themselves behind the authority of Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain or M. Laval whom many of them hope to make the universal scapegoat.

There can be no doubt that the French "Quislings" will take desperate steps in order to escape the approaching punishment. They intend not only to intimidate the Free French leaders who see their families and friends suffer, but to try to bring about intervention by the Allied Governments who are known to oppose the trial of war criminals at this moment.

The Free French, however, consider the "purge" as integral part of France's fight for liberation. Harsh punishment of the "traitors" is also one of the main claims of the French resistance movement which is relentlessly persecuted by the same men who now protest against—what they call—"assasination of innocent people."

Pockets Hold Grenades

The two lower pockets of the Army's newest combat uniform hold four hand grenades each. Formerly these had to be strapped on with tape or carried in sacks.

Stimson and McNarney Urge Single War-Navy Department

Continued from Page 1

period was desirable, it would be most desirable to let the details be worked out gradually.

Gen. McNarney suggested that the new setup should come no later than six months, after the end of the war. He agreed with Mr. Stimson that the reorganization should not come "at a critical moment of the war," as the complications and difficulties that arise would "more than offset its advantages."

There is much similarity to the present over-all military setup, but General McNarney emphasized that it was necessary for Congress to legalize the present Joint Chiefs of Staff arrangement which operates under the President's war powers.

The major innovations in General McNarney's recommendations are:

1. The establishment of the Air Forces as a separate and equal service with the Army and the Navy.

2. The establishment of a separate supply service for all the branches.

Major Economies

The major economies would come from a unification of the supply services, which General McNarney readily admitted duplicate each other considerrably at the moment, and the unification of the budgeting of the services, since only one over-all budget would be presented to Congress instead of two as at present.

Incidentally thereto would undoubtedly come a streamlining of Congressional organization, with only one House committee and one Senate group considering the single budget instead of two. Whether Congress would be willing to approve such a reform in its own ranks as the Army apparently is in the matter of defense, remains to be seen.

Mr. Stimson stressed the joint character of almost all present campaign, but he denied emphatically that there had been any lack of co-operation between the services in this war. But rather than have the co-operation voluntary, he would have it statutory. And in spite of present co-operation, he said there were inevitable duplications and losses because of the fundamental separation of authority.

If the general principle of consolidation is settled now, Mr. Stimson said, questions of duplications could be ironed out even before the actual plan goes into effect. Decide the fundamentals, the Secretary urged, and the details will take care of themselves.

General McNarney explained the peacetime asset of a single over-all command. The rivalry between the services for limited funds would be ironed out before presenting an over-all budget. Manpower would be trained as demanded by one over-all war plan correlated to the nation's defense and foreign policy. Intelligent decisions, he believed, would replace unsatisfactory compromises.

Urges Single Jurisdiction

In the opening day's testimony yesterday, Brig. Gen. John McA. Palmer declared that postwar integration of the armed forces into a single executive department with jurisdiction over all branches was "indispensable." Another witness, Brig. Gen. William F. Tompkins, testified that the War Department was remarkably united in its approval of such a scheme.

General Palmer, who is an adviser to the general staff on peacetime planning, provided a historical analysis of the military policy of this country. He indorsed, as did General Tompkins, some form of universal military service that would provide a reservoir of trained reserves. The cost of such training he believed could largely be offset by maintenance of a smaller regular army.

General Tompkins, who is directing a staff of 161 officers preparing postwar plans, disclosed that provisions have already been made for military reductions on the defeat of Germany. The War Department has already inventoried its plants and tools, he said, in preparation for demobilization and reconversion.

Teamwork Rescues 1,359 on Transport

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—Teamwork of the Army, Navy, Merchant Marine, and a commercial airplane rescued 1,359 men when the Cape San Juan, American merchant ship in troop transport service, sank as a result of enemy action in the Pacific in 1943, the War Shipping Administration announced April 24.

Only 70 of the 1,429 soldiers, merchant seamen and Navy gunners aboard were lost or reported missing, WSA said, some of whom were killed by the explosion which destroyed the ship.

Survivors were rescued by an American destroyer, the McCalla, the Liberty Ship Edwin T. Meredith, and a Pan American Airlines plane operated for the Navy Air Transport service, WSA said, and landed at Suva in the Fiji Islands and Noumea, New Caledonia, where the Army took care of them. The plane picked up 48 survivors.

When Capt. Walter M. Strong gave the order to abandon ship, merchant crewmen managed to lower all lifeboats and rafts, the report said.

Sweden Seizes More Maps

STOCKHOLM, April 25 (AP)—Several thousand German large-scale maps of the whole of Scandinavia were confiscated by Swedish customs agents when a ferry arrived from Sassnitz, Germany.

It was the second such seizure in a week. The maps are being examined by Swedish military authorities.

Detailing the terrain of neutral Sweden as well as other countries, the maps were seized at Trelleborg. Advices from Malmo said they numbered approximately 25,000.

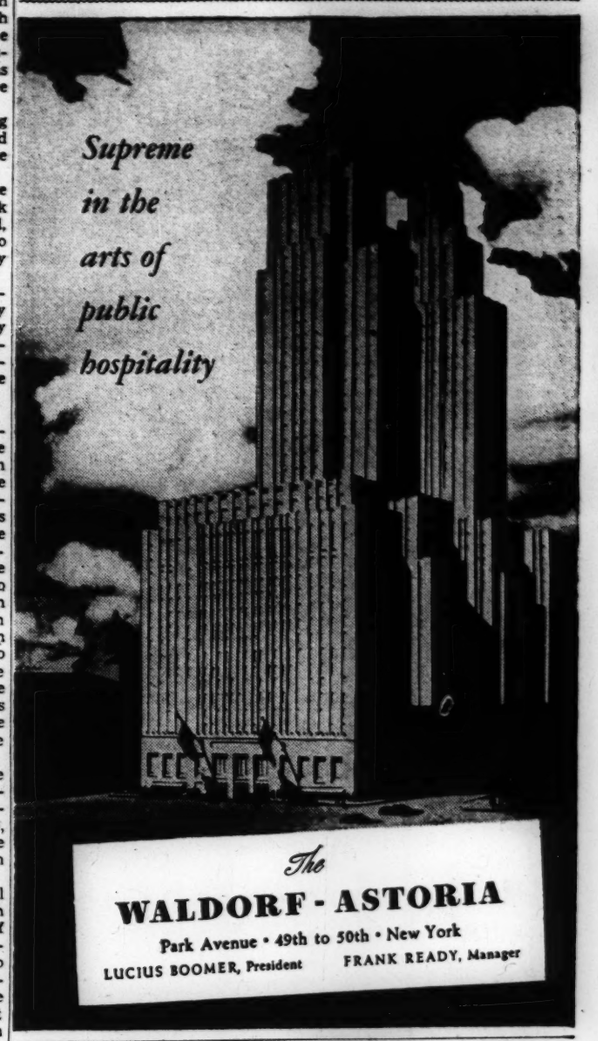
[Germany may have routed the maps through Sweden with the idea they would be discovered, thus hoping to intimidate the Government of King Gustaf V. Nazi commanders in both Finland and Norway, under ordinary military procedure, would have carried a supply of Scandinavian maps when they entered those countries. Moreover, if the field commanders had an urgent need for additional maps, Berlin could have supplied them more quickly by plane.]

Sweden announced that effective April 29 it would no longer permit German transit mail cars to travel to and from Norway. Hereafter such mail must be handled by the Swedish postal service if it passes through Sweden.

This measure undoubtedly is due to the map discovery.

Hotels · Resorts

New York City


Supreme in the arts of public hospitality
The
WALDORF - ASTORIA
Park Avenue • 49th to 50th • New York
LUCIUS BOOMER, President
FRANK READY, Manager

Chicago

Stop at AMERICA'S TALLEST HOTEL The MORRISON HOTEL CHICAGO
LEONARD HICKS Managing Director

A good hotel makes frequent calls for service unnecessary by anticipating the traveler's requirements. Rooms, $4.50 up.
HOTEL ROOSEVELT
Robert P. Williford General Manager
MADISON AVE. AT 45th ST. N. Y

SHERIDAN PLAZA HOTEL
4607 SHERIDAN ROAD CHICAGO
$1.50 to $3.00 daily
All outside rooms with bath
Elevated, 4 Blocks—Church Near
Telephone—LONgbeach 1900

New York State

In the Heart of Upstate New York
HOME OF THE FAMOUS SERVICE OFFICERS CLUB
Rates from 3.00
600 Rooms Always Modern
HOTEL SYRACUSE

St. Louis, Mo.

HOTEL DE SOTO
IN ST. LOUIS
Entirely remodeled, redecorated and refurnished guest rooms from $2.00 Located in the heart of downtown St. Louis
O. P. Greathouse, Mgr.
Locust at Eleventh

Pennsylvania

PITTSBURGH'S HOTEL ROOSEVELT
"Famed For Friendliness"
and MORE FOR YOUR MONEY

SAVE TIME IN ST. LOUIS STOP AT HOTEL Lennox
ALL ROOMS NOISE-PROOFED RATES FROM $2.00

Kansas City, Mo.

A distinguished address in Kansas City
HOTEL Phillips
20 Stories of Comfort 12th at BALTIMORE

Maryland

MOST ASSUREDLY! THE Belvedere is Baltimore's Finest Hotel

Florida

MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA
The MARINE TERRACE Hotel
NO. BEACH SECTION — NEAR CHURCHES — GUARANTEED RATES—Directly on Ocean at 27th Street Private beach exclusively for our guests. AIR COOLED in addition to ocean front location assures absolute comfort.
May 1st to Nov. 1st, 1944.
Each room with private bath, twin beds.
Double $5.00 to $8.00 per room
Single $4.00 to $7.00 per room
Meals $4.00 additional per day per person.
STRICTLY AMERICAN PLAN
The MARINE TERRACE HOTEL recommended by leading Travel Bureaus and Railroad Travel Departments.
As reference, will gladly furnish names of former guests from your home town.
A definite date and deposit is required on all accepted reservations.
MARINE TERRACE HOTEL

San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO Hospitality
UNITED PROPERTIES 181 MARKET STREET
THE CLIFT FROM $4.00 Truly distinguished. Downtown, Geary at Taylor St.
HOTEL PLAZA FROM $3.00 Facing Union Square, on Post Street at Stockton
ALEXANDER HAMILTON 22-Story Modern Apartment Hotel Rooms from $3, Apts. from $3.50 a day, $80 a month. Drive-in-garage.

HIGH ATOP NOB HILL
You see more of San Francisco when you stop at the Mark
★ HOTEL ★ MARK HOPKINS
SAN FRANCISCO
RATES $5.00 AND UP
GEO. D. SMITH General Manager

HOTEL DRAKE-WILTSHIRE
STOCKTON AT POST • SAN FRANCISCO
In the heart of downtown city, half block from beautiful Union Square. Convenient to every point of interest. 250 rooms with bath.
SINGLE $2.00 Double $2.50

HOTEL Stewart SAN FRANCISCO
Downtown on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $2.50 to $3.50 one person; $3.50 to $5.00 two persons; without bath $2.00 one person; $3.00 two persons. Advance reservations are advisable. Charles A. and Margaret Stewart, Proprietors.

Colorado

SHIRLEY-SAVOY DENVER
Two Persons for the Price of One
400 Rooms from $1.50
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE
Broadway at 17th

Los Angeles

STILLWELL HOTEL
From $2 Day, all private baths. Famous for hospitality. 2 blocks to Third Church.
338 S. GRAND, Downtown LOS ANGELES

Back the Attack With MORE War Bonds

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (esa.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	688,450
1944 volume to date	74,029,989
1943 volume to date	107,483,973

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	50.5	Prev. day	51.0
Month ago	52.5	Year ago	48.9
1944 high	53.2	1944 low	49.5

Stocks Steady; Pre-Invasion Selling Tapers

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Invasion-selling tapered in today's stock market and assorted leaders managed to negotiate a modest comeback without touching off anything like a bidding spree.

The list developed a steadier tone at the start and, for a while, gains of fractions were well distributed on a little pickup in activity. Dealings slowed appreciably after midday and initial improvement was canceled in many cases near the close. Transfers for the full proceedings approximated 600,000 shares.

The financial sector had the idea that the recent reaction may have gone a lone way toward discounting "D-Day" in Europe and there was a modest revival of investment demand in the forenoon. Lack of follow-through, however, was a trifle discouraging and buyers here and there withdrew their orders to await more foreign developments.

Remington Rand moved up in the wake of a stock dividend and declaration of the regular cash payment. Ahead at intervals were Santa Fe, Great Northern, Texas Co., U. S. Steel, General Motors, Sears Roebuck, Anaconda, North American, Western Union "A" and American Telephone. Occasional losers included Bethlehem, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Kennecott, Douglas Aircraft, Philip Morris, U. S. Gypsum, Westinghouse, Montgomery Ward and J. C. Penney.

In the curb Parby Petroleum advanced and resistance was exhibited by Cities Service, International Petroleum and Puget Sound Power.

Bond Prices Mixed

The bond market developed a general mixture of small advances and declines today.

At the start of the final hour selected rails were holding modest plus signs while a large number of others were unchanged or a little lower. Investment rated industrials and utilities made some progress.

Santa Fe Province 4s and Rio de Janeiro 6½s were among foreign dollar bonds making modest progress.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.73¾	1.73¾	1.73⅜	1.73⅜	
Minneapolis				1.68⅜	1.68⅜
Kansas City				1.63½	1.63½
July Wheat					
Chicago		1.70½	1.69⅛	1.70½	1.69⅛
Minneapolis		1.65⅝	1.65	1.65⅜	1.65
Kansas City		1.60⅝	1.60½	1.60⅝	1.60
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago		1.68¾	1.65½	1.68¾	1.65⅜
Minneapolis		1.61⅛	1.60	1.61⅛	1.60
Kansas City		1.58⅜	1.58½	1.58⅜	1.57¾
July Oats					
Chicago	.79¼	.78⅛	.79¼	.78¼	
Minneapolis			.76⅝	.76⅞	
Rye, Chicago					
May	1.28				
July	1.28⅝	1.29⅛	1.27¾	1.29	1.28
September	1.26¼	1.27¼	1.26⅛	1.27¼	1.26⅛
December	1.23⅛	1.24⅜	1.23	1.24⅛	1.23⅛
May	1.24	1.25⅛	1.23⅞	1.25⅛	1.24
Barley, Chicago					
May				1.28	1.28
July	1.25⅝	1.25⅝	1.25⅝	1.25⅝	1.25½
Sept.				1.19¼	1.19
Dec.				1.19⅜	

Wool

Grease

May				92.2b	94.0
July	92.0	92.0	91.5	91.5a	93.0
October	89.0	89.0	89.0	88.0b	88.5
December	86.5	86.5	86.5	85.0b	86.0
March	84.1	84.1	84.0	84.0t	84.5

Tops

May	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.0b	138.3
July	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0b	121.8
October	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5b	118.7
December	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.6b	113.6
March	111.0	111.0	111.0	110.5b	110.3

b-Bid. t-Traded.

Cotton

May	21.18	21.19	21.15	21.17	21.15
July	20.70	20.70	20.65	20.68	20.66
October	19.97	19.99	19.93	19.94	19.96
December	19.77	19.87	19.72	19.74	19.76
March	19.63	19.63	19.48	19.49	19.54

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Onions			
November				1.65n 1.68
	Eggs			
October	38.05	38.05	37.98	38.05	38.15
	Potatoes			
November				2.90n 2.90

n-Nominal.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3s 55-51	111.11	111.11	111.11
7 3½s 60-54	108.4	108.4	108.4

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
11 Alleg 5s49	101½	101	101
19 Alleg 5s50	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
11 Alleg Inc 5s 50	85½	85½	85½
10 AmSPFin2030	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 AmIGC 5½s49	103½	103½	103½
7 AmInt 5½s49	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
10 AmT&T 3½s61	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
16 AmT&T 3s 61	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
13 AmT&T 3s 66	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
16 AmTob 3s63	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
7 Arm Rel 7s78	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7 Arm Del 4s56	114	114	114
11 AtTSF 4s48	108	108	108
30 ACL 1st4s52	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
21 ACL cl14s52	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3 ACL 4½s64	102½	102	102
1 B&O ref 4s 48	88½	88½	88½
84 B&O 5s A	87⅞	88⅛	88⅛
37 B&O 95 C	49¾	49¾	49¾
17 B&O 2000 D	54½	54	54
9 B&O 96 F	49⅝	49	49
10 B&O cv 4s	36⅜	36½	36½
18 B&O 4s 48	84½	84	84½
14 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51	78⅛	77½	78
18 B&O SW 5s	66	66	66
4 B&O TC 4s 50	77⅝	77¾	77¾
1 BellPa 5s60C	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
1 BethSt 3¼s59	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
25 BostMe 4½s70	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2 BrkUG 5s50	61¼	61¼	61¼
13 BufR&P 5½s57	101	100⅝	101
5 Can N 5s60Jly	53½	53	53½
11 Can P 4½s60	108⅝	108½	108⅝
3 Celan 3½s62	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
22 Cen G 5s59C	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
33 Cen G Cn5s43	12⅜	12	12
4 CenG 1st5s45	45	44⅜	44¾
48 CenPac 5s60	91	91	91
6 Cen P 1st4s49	91	90¾	90½
34 CRRNJ 5s87	104½	104	104
10 C&O 3½s D 6 D	108	108	108
1 C&O 3½s 96E	109	109	109
66 Chi&A 3s49	27¾	26⅛	28⅛
34 CB&Q 5s71A	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
46 CB&Q 4½s77	103¾	101	101¼
15 CB&Q g 4s58	111	111	111
5 CB&Q 3½s2lI49	25	25	25
26 C&EI Inc 5s	8½	8½	8½
6 C G W 4½s53	9	9	9
3 C G W 4s 60	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5 ChI I & L 4s 47	101	101	101
277 C M S P 5s 75	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
361 C M S P 5s 2000	52	51⅜	52
18 C M S P 4½s 89 C	14¼	14	14
17 C M S P & P 4s 89	79¼	79¼	79¼
2 C & N W 5s 2037	76½	75⅝	75⅝
5 C & N W 4s 87	76½	76½	76½
479 C & N W 4½s 49	13¾	13½	13¾
63 Chi & N W 4½s 99	84¼	83⅝	83⅝
56 C N W 4½s 2037	56	56	56
22 C & N W 4s 87	73⅜	73⅛	73⅜
2 C N W 4s 87 st	73¾	73¾	73¾
29 C R I 4½s 52 A	45	44⅝	44⅝
42 C R I & P 4s 88	67⅛	67⅛	67⅜
145 C R I P 4s 34	30	29½	30
1 Ch U & 3¾s 63	110½	110½	110½
1 Ch U 1st 4s 52	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
83 C C C & L 4½s 77	71⅞	71⅜	71⅝
12 Cl El Ill 3s 70	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
10 Cl UT 5s 73	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Cl UT 4½s 77	95	95	95
4 Col Sl 4½s 80	89⅞	89½	89½
3 Col G 5s 52 May	62	62	62
5 Col G 5s 61	104	104	104
15 Con Ed 3¼s 48	108¾	108	108
8 Cons P 3½s 70	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
5 Cons Gas 3½s 55	111⅞	111⅝	111⅝
58 Del & H 4½ 87	99	99	99
83 D&RG 4s 36	91⅛	90⅞	91
11 D&RGW 5s 55	48	48⅜	48
5 DRGW 5s 55a	5¾	5½	5½
4 Det Ed 3s 70	4½	4½	4½
1 Dug Lt 3½s 65	108	105⅜	108⅜
10 Erie 4½s 2015	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
2 Erie 4s 95	58¼	58	58⅛
11 Fla EC 5s 74	104⅜	104	104⅜
1 Gdrich 4½s 56	53½	53	53½
3 Gt Nor 4½s TIE	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
11 Gt Nor 4s49G	104	103¾	104
36 Gt N 3¾s 67	103½	103	103¼
36 Hud C 5s 62A	98¼	97⅝	98¼
16 H&M r 5s 57	87⅞	87¼	87⅜
3 H&M Inc 5s 57	67½	67	67¾
2 IC 4s 53	27½	27½	27½
31 IC r 4s 55	74	74	74
43 IC 4½s 66	70¾	70¼	70¾
23 ICCStL 4½s 63 A	60	59¼	59¾
29 ICCSL 4½s 63	67	66½	67
9 Int G N 6s 52	61⅞	61⅜	61¾
1 Int G N 1st 6s 52	19¼	19¼	19¼
4 Int G N 5s 56 C	50½	50¼	50½
23 Int H&T 6s 44	46¾	46⅝	46⅝
23 Int T&T 4½s 52	56¾	56⅛	56⅜
13 Int T&T 5s 55	83¾	83½	83⅝
10 Jon&L 3¼s 61	87	86¾	87
27 KCPLS 4s 58	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 KC Bou 5s 50	82¼	82¼	82¼
5 KC Ter 4s 60	84	83½	83½
2 Lee G 3½s 53	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜
13 Leh V 5s 2003 st	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
12 Leh V 4½s 2003	103¾	103⅞	103½
38 Leh V 4s 2003	12⅜	12	12
4 Lorillard 3s 63	45	44⅜	44¾
4 LouGA 5s 59	92	91½	92
2 L&N 5s2003 B	91	90¾	90½
6 L&N 4½s 2003	104½	104½	104½
3 L&N 4s 2003	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5 Manati S 4½ 57	102	102	102
8 MSNW 4s 47	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
1 MSPSSM 5s 38	68	68	68
1 MSPSSM C 4s 38	36	36	36
1 MSPSSM 4½s 38	35½	35½	35½
117 M-K-T 5s 62A	47¾	47¾	47¾
11 M-K-T 1st 4s 90	52½	50	52
11 M-K-T 4s 62B	51	50	50
67 Mo P 5½s 49	11	10¾	10¾
20 Mo P 5s 77F	11	11	11
176 Mo P 5s 77F	8½	8½	8½
20 Mo P 5s 78F ct	8½	8½	8½
12 Mo P 5s 80F	8½	8½	8½
70 Mo P 5s 81 I	8½	8½	8½
128 Mo P 4s 78	8½	8½	8½
10 Mo P 5½s 65	68	68	68
43 Mor&K 4½s 56	68	68	68
11 Mor&K 4½s 2000	68	68	68
1 Nat Dist 3½s 60	103	103	103
1 NOT&M 5s 50	108	108	108
116 NOPS 5s 52B	8	8	8
103 N O Tex 4½s 53	103	103	103
99 N O Tex 4½s 55	99	99	99
75 N O T M 5½s 54	75	75	75
56 N Y C 5s 2013	74	74	74
6 N Y C 4½s 2013 A	66	65¾	66
69 N Y C 4s 13 68	71½	71	71
25 N Y C cv 3½s 52	95½	95½	95½
2 N Y C H R 5½s 54	90¾	90	90½
19 N Y Ch & L 5½s 74	109	108	104⅜
8 N Y Ch & L 4½s 78	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 N Y Ch & L 4s 78	108¼	108¾	108¼
56 N Y N H & H 4s 48	58½	58¼	58½
54 N Y N H & H 4½s 67	54½	53½	54½
5 N Y N H & H 4s 55	52	52	52
5 N Y N H & H 4s 56	52	52	52
27 N Y Ont & W 4s 57	39	38½	38½
1 N Y Q Y r 4s 92	13¼	13¼	13½
11 N Y Tr W & A 4½s 46	26⅞	25¾	25⅞
31 Nor P 4s 2047	93¾	93	93⅛
17 Nor P 4½s 2047	77	76½	77
12 Nor P 3s 2047	99¼	99	99¼
7 Nor P 3s 2047	63	62½	62⅝
7 O&LCH 4s48	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
3 OhioEd 4s63	105	105	105
2 OWRRN 4s61	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Ot Sl 4½s60	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 PGAE 3¾s61	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 PGAE 4s64	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5 Pen&L 3½s69	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 PenRR 6s68	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
5 PenRR 4½s41	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
1 PenRR 4½s81	109⅜	109¼	109⅜
1 PenRR 3¾s57b	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
12 PenRR 3½s52	101¼	101	101

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Ainsworth (1½g)	7	7	7
100	Air Assoc (.80)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
400	Aire Accessa	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Air-wayslAp(.30g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
2	Ala Gt Sou (4g)	90¾	90¾	90¾
50	Ala Pow 4½ pf (1)	110½	110½	110½
25	Allied Prod A (1½g)	23¾	23¾	23¾
50	Alum Ltd (1g)	90½	90½	90½
500	Alum Co Am (2)	96½	96½	96½
200	Alum Co Am pf (6)	111	110½	110½
200	Am Cem Mach (.15e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Am C Fdries	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Am Cit Power	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
800	Am Cyan B (.60)	36	35¾	35¾
200	Am & Frgn P War	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Am Gas & El (1.60e)	44¼	43⅞	43⅞
1100	Am Gas&El pf(4½e)	104½	104	104
100	Am Gen (.1be)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Am Laund Mach (1½e)	26¼	26¼	26¼
200	Am Light & T (1.40e)	31¾	31¾	31¾
25	Am Mfg (½e)	51¼	51¼	51¼
700	Am Maracaibo	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Am Meter (½e)	24½	24⅜	24½
50	Am Pot & Ch (1½g)	41	41	41
1400	Am Republics (1½g)	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Am Superpow	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Am Superpow pf	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Anch Prot P (1.2e)	27¾	27¾	27¾
100	Apex Elec Mfg (1)	21	21	21
150	Appal El Pow (1½g)	30½	30½	30½
700	Ark Nat Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Ark N Gas pf (½k)	10¾	10¾	10¾
500	ArokSquip (.40e)	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
500	AtlantiCPaP (1¼e)	9¾	9	9⅛
500	Atlas Corp war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Atlas D Forge (1g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Atlas Fly	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
100	Atlas Roofwk & Wd	21¼	21¼	21¼
1900	Baldwin Loco war	6⅞	6¾	6¾
300	Barium stl	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Beaunit M cv pf	22½	22½	22½
200	Beaunit M cv pf	22½	22½	22½
1400	Bliss (E W)	10	10	10
10	Bohack(H C) 1pf(2k)	97	97	97
100	Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	13¼	13¼	13¼
100	Brewst Aero	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
400	Bridgpt Oil	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Brlt A	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
100	Brown F&W	17	17	17
100	Brown F&W pf	104	104	104
100	Brown-F Dist	3	3	3
20	Brown F Dis pf	19	19	19
300	Brown Rubber	2¼	2¼	2¼
700	Buckeye P L (.80)	9¾	9	9
1000	Buf NEP pf	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
350	Buf N&E 5 pf	100	100	100
100	Bunk Hill & S	9½	9½	9½
600	Burma Ltd	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Cal El Pow (.20e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
400	Calllte Tung (.10e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
400	Can Marconi (.40e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Can Cty Prod (1)	13¾	13¾	13¾
400	Carrier Corp	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Casco Prod (1g)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
200	Catalin Am (.10g)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	Cen NY Pow pf	98¾	98¾	98¾
400	Cessna Aire (1g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Chamb MW St	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Cherry-Burrel (.80)	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Chi Flex Shaft (1e)	28	28	28
200	Int Indust	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4700	Int Petrol(hl)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
50	Iron Firem vtc(1.20)	19	19	19
300	Ital Superpow A	1	1	1
400	Jacobs (F L)	5¾	5¾	5¾
10	Jer C P&L 6 pf	99	99	99
500	Kingston Prod (.20g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
30	Koppers Co pf (6)	103	103	103
40	Lack RR NJ	47½	47	47½
700	Lake Shore M (h.80)	13¾	13¾	13¾

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
1800	Leonard Oil Dev	¾	¾	¾
1000	Lone Star Gas (.20e)	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜
50	Lond Is L pf B (.50)	8¾	8¾	8¾
700	Louis L&E (.40)	57½	57½	57½
30	Ludw Baum pf	7	6¾	7
100	Marion St Shov	66	66	66
100	McWill Dredg (½e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
800	Memph N Gas (.10e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
1100	Mesabi Iron (¼e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Metal Text (.30g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
500	Metal Textpf (3¼a)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10	Mieh Bumper	3⅞	3⅞	4
200	Mich Sug pf (.20k)	188	188	188
100	Mid StkPAvte (.81e)	6½	6½	6½
400	Mid St P Byte	11¾	11¾	11¾
900	Mil West Corp (.30e)	3	3	3
100	Midvale (½g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Midwest Oil (¾)	24½	24½	24½
30	Miss Riv P pf (6)	84	84	84
900	Molybdenum (½g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	Monarch MT (¾e)	19½	19½	19½
400	Monogram Pict	10¾	10¾	10¾
300	Mount Prod (½)	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
100	Mount St Pow (1½)	8	8	8
200	Muskogee (½g)	30	30	30
1700	NatBellasHess(.05k)	9	9	9
50	NatCityLind(.3)	1¾	1¾	1¾
2000	Nat Fuel P(1)	54	54	54
50	Nat Tea pf(.55)	11½	11½	11½
100	Nat Tunnel Mines	9⅛	8½	8½
300	Nat UnRad	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	Nehi Corp 1stpf(5½)	6	6	6
600	Nelson(H)	85¾	85½	85¾
400	NeptuneMetAr (.8)	6¾	6	6¾
100	NEPAS pf (2k)	4%	4%	4%
200	New Idea Inc (.60a)	18¾	18¾	18¾

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
400	N J Zinc (1½e)	54¾	54	54
300	N Mex & Ariz Ld	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	N Y & HonRos(.65e)	23½	23½	23½
100	NYC Omnibus war	7	7	7
200	NYSteaE&Cpf(5.10)	109¾	109¾	109¾
60	NYStaE&Cpf(5.10)	109¾	109¾	109¾
50	NY Wat Svc pf	66	64½	66
3600	Niag Hud Pow	7	6¾	6¾
100	Niag Hud 1 pf	78	77½	78
30	Niag Hud 2 pf	66	66	66
10	Niag Sh Md 4 pf(6)	106½	106½	106½
500	Niles-Bem-P (2)	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	Nip'sing Mns(h.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Noma Elec(4ae)	6	6	6
700	No Am Lt&Pow	3¾	3¾	3¾
1100	Nor Am Ray B(½ge)	16¾	16¼	16¼
100	Nor Cent Text(.20g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
10	N Ind PS 7 pf(7)	115	115	115
300	Ogden Corp(1½e)	20	20	20
10	Ohio Ed pf(6)	111	111	111
30	Ohio Pow pf(4½)	115	115	115
10	Ohio PS 7 pf 9(7)	117½	117½	117½
100	OklaNatGas(1.40)	22½	22½	22½
3600	Pantepec Oil Ven	7	6¾	7
1100	Pennroad (.10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
20	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	85	85	85
50	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	96¾	96¾	96¾
100	Perfect Circle (½e)	10½	10½	10½
100	Pharis T & R (.30g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	Phoenix Sec	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Pioneer Gold	26	25¾	25¾
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	3	3	3
100	UPitts2Metallu (¼e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Pitts Pl Gl (¾e)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
100	Plough Inc (.60e)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
300	Polaris Min (.10e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
05	Pratt & Lam (.40e)	20	20	20
400	Premier Gld (h.04)	2¾	2¾	2¾
900	Pressed Met (½e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
1900	Prod Corp	3	3	3
1300	Pug Sd P&L (.80e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
275	PugSdP&L 5pf(5)	99¾	99¾	99¾
150	Pug Sd P&T (½e)	13¾	13¾	13¾
20	Quaker Oats pf (6)	150	150	150
1800	RKO opt war	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Raym Conv (1a)	18	18	18
50	Raym Conc pf (3)	50	50	50
500	Raytheon Mfg	23½	23½	23½
200	Red Bank Oil	3	3	3
700	Republic Avia (½e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Richfield Oil war	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	Rome Cable (.80)	22¼	22¼	22¼
200	Root Pet	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Russeks F Ave (.2e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Ryerson & Haynes	14¾	14¾	14¾
1100	St Regis Pap	3¾	3¾	3¾
700	Salt Dome Oil	8¾	8¾	8¾
2000	Schulte (DA)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Scovill Mfg (.2)	29¾	29¾	29¾
500	Segal Lock & H	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	Seiberling Rub (¼e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Selected Indus	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Sel Ind pf (5½g)	70	70	70
200	Senter S & Son	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Shat-Denn	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Sherwin-Wms (3)	93¾	93¾	93¾
50	Silex (.40e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Solar Aire (.20e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Solar Mfg (.30g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
1500	Sonotone (.10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
30	Spalding	54	54	54
30	Spalding 1pf (2)	42½	42½	42½
100	StandardDredge	3¾	3¾	3¾
700	St Oil Exp(.10)	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	St Pow&L pf	62½	62½	62½
100	Stand Stl-Lead	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Starrett Corp vtc	11¾	11¾	11¾
300	SterchriBrStrs(.30e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Sterling Inc(.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Sunray Oil pf	92½	92½	92½
100	Tampa El	24	24	24
100	Technicolor	13½	13½	13½
1000	Tishman Realty	8	8	8
100	Tung-Sol Lp (.10e)	6	6	6
100	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	11	11	11
100	Udylite Corp (.30g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
400	Ulen Realty	3½	3½	3½
100	Unexcelled Mfg (½g)	5½	5½	5½
3400	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	13¾	13¾	13¾
500	Unit-Gas	13¾	13¾	13¾
300	Unit Gas war	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Unit Lt&P pf	6	6	6
20	UnMikProd pf (2½e	93	93	93
125	Unit Shoe M (2½e)	71	71	71
200	Unit Spelt'es (.20g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
400	U S & Int Sec	3	3	3
50	US-I Sec pf(1k)	84¾	84¾	84¾
2700	U S Pip

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4¾	5⅝
American Barge Line Co	10⅛	11⅛
American Hardware Co	27½	29½
American Manufacturing	38	41
merican Manufac 5 pf	90	
erican Wringer Co	7½	8⅝
ookeag Company	28¼	
ookeag Company pf	76¾	
eton Company	32	35
ied Arts Corp	3⅜	3⅞
ton Mills	47	50¼
Plywood Corp pf	27¼	29¼
obile Banking Corp A	3	3¾
obile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅜	21
& Lomb Optical Co	21¾	24
& Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	
ome Appliance	5⅜	6¼
e Fine Spinning	17⅜	18¾
e Fine Spin $5 pf	71½	
n Inc 5 pf	99½	
harf Company	20⅞	22¾
oven Hose & Rubber	34¾	37½
	1.25	1.55
pf	24¾	27½
A-S Co Inc	5½	6⅝
ailway Signal A	38¾	
Valve Manufac	34	37
sulated Wire Co	15¾	17
oller Pub Co	34⅝	37⅞
Almy Chemical Co	26	28½
Finance Corp pf	26¼	28¾
rporation	48	51
anufacturing Co	14⅞	16⅜
rporation	8⅜	9⅛
rporation pf	18⅞	20¾
	9⅞	10⅞
inance Inc	11⅞	13¼
inance pf A	24½	26½
r Stores Inc	44¼	47¼
the Loom	35¼	38
Fire Extinguisher	15⅝	17⅛
Machinery	19⅝	21⅝
& Lewis Mach Tool	7⅞	8⅝
Worsted Company	46½	49½
& Knight Co	7⅞	9⅜
& Knight Co 7 pf	84¾	88¾
& Knight Co pr pf	29¼	31¼
Northern Paper Co	31¾	33⅝
field Tap& Die $6 pf	61	
field T & D $1.50 cv pf	15¼	
ington & Richardson	8	13⅛
lite Mfg Co	8⅝	9¾
ood-Wakefield Co	28½	30
ood Wakefield Co pf B	19⅞	21
n-Davis Chemical Co	14⅞	16¼
n-Davis Chemical Co	23¼	25½
ker Electro Chem	28¾	31½
rnationa Detrola	10⅜	11
George E Co	55	
ail Company	8⅝	9⅞
edy's Inc pf	19⅞	21¾
ers Fraty & Clark	34¾	37¼
in Stores Inc	24	26
in Stores 7	107½	
Bell Lumber Co	6¼	7
w Mfg & Sales Co	104½	108½
thon Paper Mills	50¾	54
n-Rockwell Corp	59¼	62½
k & Co	40¾	43¾
k & Co 4½s pf	109¾	113¾
mack Manufacturing	46½	49¾
mack Manufacturing pf	66¾	
l & Thermit Corp	20⅜	22⅞
s Falls Company	9⅜	10¾
pri-Kansas Pipe Line	8½	8¾
wens Mills	16⅞	18½
ia Gummed & C Paper	70	
ia Manufacturing Co	33¾	36¾
ua Manufac Co 1st pf	73¾	77¾
ua Manufac Co 2d pf	28⅞	31⅝
al Chemical & Mfg	4⅞	5⅞
mal Shirt Shops	13½	14⅝
keag Steam Cotton	62¼	66¼
narket Manufac Co	44¾	48
son File Company	33¾	36¼
uilt Mills	30¾	32⅝
Finance	9¼	10½
andle Eastern Pipe Line	38¾	41¾
er Appliance	12⅝	14⅛
outh Cordage Company	116	120½
ey Mkt Cold Stor & W	62½	
ey Mkt C S & W 5 pf	87½	
ington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
hardson Co	47¼	50¼
o Lowell Shops Inc	29	31
o Lowell Shops Inc pf	29	
amore Manufacturing Co	30¾	33¾
nford Mills	38	41
bmarine Signal Co	26¾	29¼
mpax Inc	6¼	7
Judmph Explosive Inc	2¾	2¾
ited Elastic Corp	16⅛	17½
S Envelope Company	64¼	69¼
S Envelope Co 7 pf	1206	125½
altham Watch Co 6 pf	73¾	77½
altham Watch Co 7 pf	103	
amsutta Mills Inc	25	27¼
arner & Swasey Co	7⅞	8¾
arren Bros Class B	31¾	34¾
arren Bros Class B	7⅞	9
est Point Manufacturing	39⅞	42¾
ickwire Spence Steel	10⅛	11¼

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	114¾	118¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	100¾	104¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	110¾	114¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	89¾	93¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	112¾	116¾
General Water G & E $3 pf	45½	48
Jamaica Water Supply	31¼	34
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	105¾	
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	104¾	107¾
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	102¾	106¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	103¼	107¼
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	111¾	115¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	9⅝	
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	30¼	32⅛
No States Power Del 6 pf	66¼	69¼
No States Power Del 7 pf	71¼	74¼
Ohio Power 4½ pf	113¾	117¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	109¾	113¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	116¼	120¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	100¼	104¼
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	100¾	104¼
Public Service Colo	23½	25
Public Service Ind	15¾	17¼
Public Service Okla 5 pf	102½	106¾
Public Service Okla 6 pf	108¾	112¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	103¼	107¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	107¼	111¼
San Diego Gas & Electric	12¾	13⅝
Sierra Pacific Power Co	18⅜	20⅝
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	115	
Tampa Electric Co	23⅜	25⅝
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	108¾	112¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	108¼	112¼
Washington Ry & Elec units	14⅜	16

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅜	15⅛
Beverly Gas & Electric	37	
Brockton Gas Light	7⅞	8¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116½	121½
Cent Vermont Pub Service	14⅞	15⅞
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	108	
Conn Light & Power	39¼	42
Eastern Utilities Asso	22¼	24¼
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1¼	2⅛
Fall River Gas Works	23½	
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	36¼	39
Green Mountain Power pf	80½	84½
Hartford Electric Light	25¾	28¼
Haverhill Gas Light	16	17¼
Holyoke Water Power	15⅞	17⅞
Lawrence Gas & Electric	30	
Lowell Electric Light	36¼	39¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	77½	81
Mass Power & Light pf	17¼	18⅝
Mass Utilities Assoc pf	30	32½
Narragansett Elec pf	55¼	58½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	28¼	
N E Power Assn 6 pf	55¾	57¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	100½	104½
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	92	96
N E Public Serv $7 pf	39¾	42¼
N E Public Serv $6 pf	38¾	41¼
Newport Electric	22	
Providence Gas	7½	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	110	115
R I Pub Serv pf	30	32½
Rockland Light & Power	7⅛	8
Springfield Gas Light	20	22
Western Mass Companies	22¼	24¼

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	21⅜	22⅞
Bank of New York (14)	390	402
Bankers Trust (1.40)	48½	50⅜
Brooklyn Trust (4)	93½	98½
Central Hanover Bank & Tr (4)	96¾	100¼
Chase National (1.40)	37⅝	39¼
Chemical Bank & Tr (1.80)	47½	49¼
Commercial (1.60)	47	49½
Continental Bk & Trust (.80)	18¾	19⅝
Corn Exchange Bk&Tr (2.40)	47⅛	49⅝
Empire Trust (3)	74	78
First National N Y (80)	1585	1625
Guaranty Trust (12)	207½	215½
Irving Trust (.60)	14¼	15
Kings County (80)	1480	
Lawyers Trust (1)	36½	39½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	47⅝	50⅛
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	50⅞	52⅞
National City (1)	34⅜	36⅝
New York Trust (3½)	91¼	95¾
Public (1½)	37⅜	39⅝
Title Guaranty & Trust	6⅛	6⅞
United States (60a)	1485	1510

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	
First National (2)	48½	51
Merchants National (12)	315	330
†New England Trust (30)	1400	
National Rockland (2)	53	58
National Shawmut (1)	24¾	26⅛
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	
Second National (4)	126	133
†State Street Trust (8)	273	
United States Trust (.50)	9½	10¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	16	17½
Webster & Atlas (2)	57	61

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank.
‡Price represents last appraisal.

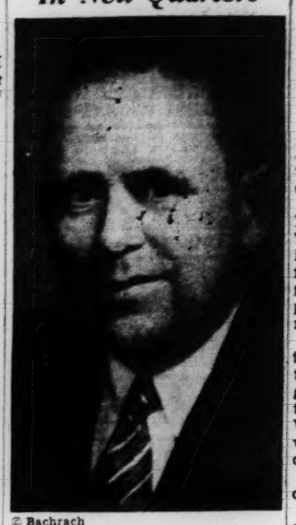
Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	46¾	49¼
Continental Illinois (4)	93	97
First National Chicago (10)	223	229
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	33¾	36¼

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	134½	138½

In New Quarters



© Bachrach

W. H. McDonough

Resident manager of the Boston office of Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, who has announced the removal of their offices to larger quarters at 10 Post Office Square.

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50	52½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33⅜	35⅛
Agricultural (3a)	67½	71
American Alliance (1a)	20⅝	22⅝
American Casualty Comany	11	12¼
American Equitable (1)	16½	17⅝
American Ins Newark (½a)	14¾	16
American Re-Insurance (2)	50¾	53¾
American Reserve	11¾	13¼
American Surety (2½)	55½	58
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	82½	87½
Boston (16a)	535	560
Camden Fire (1)	19⅞	21⅜
City of New York (½e)	17½	19½
Connecticut General Life (1)	43	45
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38¾	41
Federal (1.40)	46¾	49¾
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a)	55½	59½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	82¼	86¼
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12⅛	13¼
Franklin Fire (1)	23½	25½
General Reinsurance (2)	46¼	49¼
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (¼e)	17¼	20¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	46½	45
Globe & Republic (½)	8½	9⅝
Great American Insurance (2)	26½	28¼
Hanover (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	96⅜	101¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41¼	44¼
Home Insurance (1.20)	27¾	29½
Homestead (¼e)	13¾	15
Insurance Co N A (2½a)	82½	85
Jersey Insurance (N Y) (1.80)	38⅞	41¾
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅞	8¾
Maryland Casualty	6⅞	8⅝
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	67½	71
Merchants&Mfs of N Y (.40)	5⅝	6⅛
Merchants Fire Associatn (1½a)	46¼	49¼
National Fire (2)	53¼	56¼
National Liberty (.20a)	6½	7⅝
National Union (3a)	171	181
New Amsterdam Casualty (½e)	25½	27½
New Brunswick (1½)	28¼	30¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45¼	47¾
New York Fire (.80)	11⅞	13⅜
North River (1)	21¾	23½
Northeastern Insurance	4⅞	5⅝
Northern (3a)	88½	93
Pacific Fire (5)	102½	107½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47¼	49¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	78⅜	82¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	13⅞	15⅝
Provident-Washington (1a)	31⅞	34⅜
ReinsuranceCorNewYork (¼e)	4⅜	6½
RepublicInsuranceCoTex (1.20)	26½	28½
Rev(P) Insurance (1.20)	22½	24½
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	304	304
Seaboard Surety (1a)	45¾	48¼
Security (1.40)	33⅞	35⅞
Springfield (4½a)	116½	122
Standard Accident	58¾	62½
Travelers (16)	464	479
United States Fid&G (1a)	35⅞	37⅞
United States Fire (2)	45¾	48½
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	70½	75½
Westchester (1.20a)	31⅞	33⅞

a—Also extra or extras; g—Paid last year; e—Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.27	3.58
Amerex Holding	23.625	25.50
American Business Shares	3.34	3.66
Axe Houghton Fund	13.28	14.28
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.42	105.65
Boston Fund	16.44	17.68
Broad Street Investing	26.81	28.98
Bullock Fund	14.46	15.85
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.60
Century Shares Trust	27.38	29.44
Chemical Fund	9.24	10.00
Christiana Securities Co	2315.00	2415.00
Commodity Corp	9.19	
Consolidated Investment Tr	36.25	39.25
Dividend Shares	1.17	1.28
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	20.59	22.11
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.15	13.05
Equitable Invest Corp	28.59	30.74
Equity Corp $3 pf	35.25	37.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.71	19.07
Fund Investors Inc	20.91	22.92
General Capital	31.72	34.11
General Investors Trust	5.24	5.65
Group Securities Inc		
Fully Admin Shares	6.72	7.39
Railroad Shares	3.64	4.02
Steel Shares	3.92	4.32
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.96	21.46
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.84	.92
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.03	1.13

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	29.38	S-1	....	25.20
B-2	31.00	S-2	....	3.49
B-3	21.66	S-3	....	9.90
B-4	10.75	S-4	....	4.41
K-1	18.25	K-2	....	20.43

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	90.10	
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	38.20	
Manhattan Bond Fund	4.34	4.73
Maryland Fund	4.40	5.00
Mass Invest Tr	20.43	21.97
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.03	10.78
Mutual Invest	10.13	11.07
Nation Wide Voting	1.21	1.34
New England Fund	11.91	12.86
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.50	20.375
Plymouth Fund Inc	.49	.54
Putnam Fund	13.58	14.39
Quarterly Income Shares	6.35	7.00
Railway & Light Sec	12.25	13.625
Railway & Light Sec pf	106.50	
Repub Invest Fund	3.10	3.41
Scudder Stevens & Clark	88.82	90.62
Spencer Trask Fund	13.45	14.33
State Street Invest	29.14	32.06
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	.79
Wellington Fund	15.89	17.57

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.875	6.625
Corp Tr A A mod. cac mod	2.60	...
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.56	...
Diversified Tr C	3.50	...
Diversified Tr D	5.20	5.95
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.65	4.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.60	5.33
Nation Wide Sec	3.45	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.875	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.02	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.63	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.54	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.21	...
Super of Am Tr AA	2.24	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.10	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	15.89	17.57

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.375	2.75
First Boston Corp	14.75	16.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	112½	117½
Liberty Aircraft	12¼	13⅜
Piper Aircraft	7⅛	8
Pollak Manufacturing Co	8	9

Boston Stocks

April 25

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Alb	107¼	107¼	107¼	108¼
2.00	Bos Edison	34¼	34⅛	34¼	34⅜
5.00	Bos Elevated	71⅜	70⅞	71⅜	71⅜
.80a	Bos Her-Trav	20¾	20¾	20¾	20⅜
..	B&M pr pf	35¼	35	35	36¼
..	B&M st D pf	8½	8½	8½	8¼
..	Bos & Prov	34	34	34	38¼
1.50a	East Gas&F pf	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	33¼
4.50	East Gas &Fpf	83	82½	82½	63¼
..	East Mass St Ry 5	5	5	5	5
14.50c	East MSR1stpf	99	98½	99	99
..	EastMasSRpfB	69¾	69	69	70½
.25a	Eastern SS	12	12	12	12¾
.15a	Lamson	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
.25b	Loew's Boston	17	17	17	16½
1.00a	Mergenthaler	54½	54⅛	54⅛	54¼
..	Nat Tunnel	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
..	Narr Rac As	10¼	9¾	10¼	9¾
1.50a	NE Tele&Tel	104½	104	104	104
..	North Butte	44c	40c	41c	42c
.80a	Torrington	32¾	32¾	32¾	33¼
2.60	Un Twist Drill	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
2.50	Unit Shoe M	71¼	71¼	71¼	70¼

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943, on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

World Money Plan Attacked By Legislators

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—Attacks on the administration's world bank idea came from two directions in the House today.

Representative Dewey (R) of Illinois, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President Coolidge, brought to the Foreign Affairs Committee a concept of world finance at variance with the proposal advanced by Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau.

At the same time, Representative Andresen (R) of Minnesota took sharp exception to Mr. Morgenthau's statement that his visit to Capitol Hill to explain the World Stabilization Fund plan was well received. Said Mr. Andresen in a statement:

"I would say it was quite to the contrary."

What's more, the Minnesotan asserted, he wants all the details of the World Bank proposal "before the President and the Secretary commit our country and its resources to an international venture which is certain to leave the American people holding the bag."

He called specifically for the House Coinage Committee to obtain "all the details" and consider legislation before the President invites the United Nations to take part in the suggested world monetary conference.

Mr. Morgenthau told Senate and House members last week of the plan for a world Reconstruction Finance Corporation and a Stabilization Fund to help nations rebuild and peg their currency.

Mr. Dewey, who said the Morgenthau plan was well conceived but idealistic, brought to the House Foreign Committee his own bill which would establish a $500,000,000 Central Reconstruction Fund for Rehabilitation, reconstruction and stabilization of currencies.

His measure would give the United States full jurisdiction over its share of the world investments and in Mr. Dewey's words would "keep the play in our hands and not have it played for us by a group of international directors."

Says Government And Industry Should End Business Cycles

DETROIT (AP)—America's "primary postwar objective," Price Administrator Chester Bowles said, must be elimination of the "business cycles" to avoid future depressions.

Declaring this a task to be shared by Government and business, Mr. Bowles told the Economic Club in a prepared address:

"Let me state most emphatically that it does not mean Government competition with industry or Government control of industry. It means a Government that encourages, that stimulates, that supports free enterprise. . . .

"Business must gear itself both physically and psychologically to continuous operations at peak capacity, pricing its output low enough to tap the mass markets without which these operations cannot be sustained.

"Labor will have to abandon restrictive and make-work practices, thereby permitting the continuous reduction of costs which technological improvements make possible."

The price control chief acknowledged that a question which "deeply troubles" many persons was "When does the Government step out?" He said that if extensive Government regulation were "long continued" beyond the war our "free society will gradually decay," but he called for "good planning, with close cooperation between Government and business."

Mr. Bowles said postwar business would benefit from great backlogs of consumer demand, investment requirements, and public construction. He also pointed to an "enormous potential demand" for American exports.

Oil Output Rate Increased for May

WASHINGTON (AP)—Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes announced a daily allowable production rate of 4,818,500 barrels of petroleum liquids for oil-producing states during May.

This represents a net increase of 93,500 barrels daily over the rate certified for April production.

More than two-thirds of the increase is allowed the southwestern states (District Three), of which Texas receives 60,000 barrels daily of the total 71,300 barrels per day certified to the southwest.

Eastern and midwestern states (Districts One and Two) were granted a slight increase to conform with seasonal performance.

In the Rocky Mountain states (District Four), the rate was increased approximately 2,000 barrels daily to balance production with increased demand resulting from more effective transportation in that area.

California (District Five) was allowed 10,000 barrels more per day, the major portion of which increase PAW attributed to completion of new wells.

Big Saving of Manpower

WASHINGTON (AP)—The 48-hour week in the iron and steel industry has saved 47,300 men for other industries and the Armed Forces, Manpower Chairman Paul V. McNutt stated. The longer week went into effect last summer.

Steel Heads Say Wage Demands Unwarranted; Mean Price Rise

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—The nation's iron and steel producers, big and small, declared today they are unable to absorb any wage increases. They pronounced demands by the C. I. O. United Steel Workers unwarranted.

Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the U. S. Steel Corporation, told a War Labor Board panel that if the union's demands are granted "the public will have to foot the bill." He placed the cost of all the demands at a half-billion dollars for 31 principal companies.

Lauson Stone, president of one of the industry's smaller units, Follansbee Steel Corporation, declared: "I do not believe that the granting of the union's demands is necessary to the effective prosecution of the war. I do believe that they are contrary to the national economic stabilization program and that they constitute a political crusade on the part of the union. I submit that small business in this country should not be subjected to any such crusade."

Workers' Pay at New Peak

The steel makers thus opened their reply to the union's demands for an increase of 17 cents an hour, a guaranteed wage, dismissal pay, a fund for returning servicemen, and about ten other items.

A final decision by the board may not be reached until late summer or the fall.

Mr. Fairless, in his prepared remarks, said "the truth of the matter is that steel workers are today receiving the highest wages they have ever received, and this is so whether considered on an hourly, daily or weekly basis." He cited Bureau of Labor Statistics records to show that average weekly earnings last January were $52.49, which he said was $7.34 more per week than the average in all manufacturing industries and $1.28 more than the average in durable goods industries. The steelworkers' earnings, he said, represent an increase of 56.2 per cent over earnings in January, 1941.

Says Wage Rise Means Price Rise

Challenging a union assertion that the wage demands can be met without any increase in steel prices, Mr. Fairless said 31 of the principal steel producing companies last year took in $6,294,000,000 and that "only $171,000,000, or the small fraction of about 2¾ per cent of that large sum, remained as net income."

Denying he ever had predicted mass unemployment in the steel industry after the war, Mr. Fairless said:

"In fact, I am optimistic about the opportunities for employment in our industry in the postwar period; that is, if industry is given a reasonable opportunity to function." He said that while mills and equipment are too costly to stand idle and companies want to produce all they can, "it is both impracticable and illusory for the steel industry, of all durable goods industries, to attempt to grant its employes a guaranteed annual wage in the future, whether employed or not."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week took a bit of a tumble and dropped out of the range of the last two months and down into the February range. This decline was quite generally attributed to "pre-invasion jitters" with some investors preferring to get out before the great push starts. Unfortunately it must be reported that volume showed a tendency to increase on the decline, but tapered off in the latter part of the week when prices were recovering slightly.

Tuesday's drop was on volume of round 1,200,000 shares, on the news of the British having clamped down censorship on United Nations' diplomats, and the decline in stocks was shared by bonds, wheat, and cotton. About the only thing to show strength was the bonds of certain captive democracies, particularly of Denmark and Czechoslovakia.

Outside of invasion guesses the week's market influences were of diverse but more or less minor nature. On Wednesday the rails were down on expectation that the rate increase of 1942, involving around $300,000,000, which was suspended in 1943 under OPA pressure, will probably not be reinstated this year despite the wage award given the men this winter.

Steels were soft on the threatened price-and-wage squeeze and Big Steel made a new low for the year. On the other hand, rails were firmer on Friday, on the explanation that they will benefit by further large retirements of their bonded debt during the war.

The wave of outlaw strikes in American industry, which has had an even more troublesome parallel in Great Britain, does not seem to have affected the market, perhaps because it has developed in recent months so gradually, in the form of a very wide-scattered and considerable number of strikes, but none of them of outstanding size.

The new report of the "experts" and "technicians" on international stabilization, with its $8,000,000,000 fund of 30-odd nations, came out too late in the week to get much Street comment. However, it appears to be little more than the last year idea with its face lifted and some changes in body trim. Chassis and engine are still on the same general design, a fund that can become a super-wild-cat bank and has basket clauses letting the directors follow pretty much their own discretion.

Some kind of official monetary action seems likely soon on the continued growth of "money in circulation," as this folding money seems to be helping out the black market. The next war loan may see a push to get some of this in, and if the large denomination notes continue going out in present volume there may be a stop put to their distribution. A more drastic suggestion is that the currency be changed. The change from gold certificates in 1933 was one of the ways the Lindbergh child's kidnaper was caught.

There's talk of issuing Federal Reserve Bank notes—a means of halting the fall in the reserve ratio without airing the matter in Congress. It is now down to 60 per cent from 90 per cent at the beginning of the war, and bankers by habit still regard it as of meaning . . . fire insurance companies are being caught between rising losses and premiums lowered in recent years.

Truman Wants New Rules for Newsprint

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new set of rules for the distribution of newsprint and other paper was sought from the War Production Board.

The Senate Truman Committee gave the WPB 30 days in which to produce "adequate standards to govern the allocation" of paper pulp among book, magazine and newspaper publishers. Chairman Harry Truman (D) of Missouri, disclosed the WPB had been asked to review the entire matter and report to the committee at a public hearing May 23.

The shortage of paper is one of the major problems on the home front, and has been complicated by lack of manpower in the pulp paper industry in Maine and other sections and Mr. Truman asserted the committee "is not satisfied with the progress that has been made."

Trucking Industry Seen Facing Labor Problem

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's trucking industry is facing a "labor mess," Joseph M. Adelizzi, general manager of the Motor Carriers Association of New York, said.

Mr. Adelizzi, also head of the Highway Transport Association of New England, told the Middle Atlantic States Motor Carrier Conference that the problem could not be solved until labor questions were handled on a nationwide instead of local basis.

John L. Rogers, an Interstate Commerce Commission member, appealed to trucking executives to give greater attention to highway safety.

He said that trucks subject to I. C. C. regulations had been involved in 1,725 accidents, resulting in 247 deaths and property damage of more than $2,000,000, in the first three months of 1944.

Owners Would Pay Miners Promptly

WASHINGTON (AP)—Soft coal operators representing more than 70 per cent of the industry asked the War Labor Board for authority to offer the United Mine Workers a separate contract to permit prompt payment to miners of $40 as a retrocative settlement for underground travel time.

U. M. W. President John L. Lewis estimated an aggregate of about $18,000,000 is due the miners.

The operators constitute the same group which signed an agreement with the U. M. W. in December. That agreement, including the $40 item, is on the docket for the WLB but the board has deferred action pending a report from a presidential committee on which future travel time rates will be based.

The operators made their proposal to the board in the form of a letter, offering to pay the money in four monthly installments and said they would expect a consistent increase in the ceiling price of coal.

Oleo Tax, License Fees Net Wisconsin $100,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis. — Enacted a decade ago with the acknowledged intention of erecting a barrier against margarine consumption, the Wisconsin oleo tax and license law last year netted the State Government Treasury nearly $100,000.

During the first quarter of this year 466 licenses of various kinds were issued by the State Department of Agriculture.

In normal times the 15-cents-a-pound tax on certain margarine sales and the high license fees required of retailers and wholesalers effectively barred the butter substitute from Wisconsin retail markets.

Sees Arabian Oil Pipe Line As Insurance

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—W. S. S. Rodgers, president of the Texas Co., said today that while he believed the Arabian pipe line project was sound economically and should be built, the question was of such importance that only disinterested persons should handle it.

Speaking at the company's annual stockholders meeting, Mr. Rodgers said:

"The much-discussed Arabian pipe line question is of such great national importance it should be settled not by the oil industry but by those in authority who are entirely neutral and have only the welfare of the American people at heart.

"In my opinion, this question transcends not only the interests of the companies involved, but also those who feel their interests might be adversely affected. Furthermore, I feel very strongly that the decision should not be unduly influenced by publicity emanating from interested companies."

Summarizing his company's position, Mr. Rodgers said: "We believe the proposed pipe line is sound economically and should be built. It does not constitute entry of the Government into the oil business. Our oil reserves in Saudi Arabia may be regarded as an insurance policy if in the future there is a shortage of petroleum in this hemisphere, as predicted by numerous authorities in the Government and industry."

Mr. Rodgers said the major criticism centered on the contention that for the Government to own the line was putting it into the oil business. He disputed this point on the ground that the Arabian American Oil Co., (owned 50-50 by the Texas Co. and Standard Oil Co. of California) and the Gulf Exploration Co., through a subsidiary, would build the line and operate it.

"We submit," he said, "that the mere fact that the Government holds title does not in itself constitute doing an oil business. The Government will not have any voice in the management of the Arabian American Oil Co."

Mr. Rodgers said one of his company's principal competitors in the Middle East was controlled by the British Government and if our own Government did not take an active interest in that area "recent events foreshadow the fact that Saudi Arabia is more likely to come into the zone of British influence."

Earnings of the Texas Co. in the first quarter were $11,878,754, equal to $1.06 a share, compared with $8,029,000, or 74 cents a share last year, Mr. Rodgers said, adding that the company was operating at capacity at present.

Burlington Files Plan for Refunding Illinois Unit Bonds

CHICAGO (AP)—Ralph Budd, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, announced that the road had filed a refunding plan with the Interstate Commerce Commission, to call all of the road's outstanding Illinois division mortgage bonds. The plan constitutes the largest railroad refunding project in recent years.

The road has outstanding $56,773,000 of the Illinois division bonds, due July 1, 1949. The refunding plan proposes to call these bonds for redemption on Jan. 1, 1945, at 105 per cent and accrued interest to that date. The call premium will amount to

Sports News

Kopf Named Yanks Coach For Duration

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

To the growing list of tangible assets owned by Ted Collins, proprietor of the pro Boston Yanks, today can be added the names of two coaches, one of whom will handle his football team for the duration and the other who will take over when released by the Navy.

The first fellow is Herb Kopf, the former head grid coach at Manhattan College, who found himself without a team when the Jaspers cut out football last fall. The second is Sleepy Jim Crowley, formerly of Fordham, who is scheduled to succeed Kopf upon his return from duty in the South Pacific. Crowley's contract at Fordham expired last season and was not renewed.

To Waste No Time

Kopf is scheduled to waste no time getting his plans under way, for according to Collins, radio manager of Kate Smith, he will come to Boston either tomorrow or Thursday and immediately open an office. When settled he will go about the business of getting the Yanks organized.

Mainly upon Kopf's efforts both in coaching and in digging up talent will rest the Yanks' chances of making a showing in their first season in the National Pro League. So far, not including such fellows as Angelo Bertelli, who cannot report because they are in service, the Yanks have seven or eight men on their roster, and Kopf must dig up at least 20 more before he can even hope to put a team on the field.

Manton May Scout

Expected in a few days is an announcement of Herb's assistants, whom he will pick nimself. It is thought that Tillie Manton, former T. C. U. player who starred for the Giants and Brooklyn, will both coach and scout for players, and that one other assistant, a line coach, will be named.

Kopf is not exactly going into the Boston grid proposition ignorant of National League ways and wiles, for he has been affiliated with Steve Owen and the New York Giants for many years. He particularly has handled the telephone on the top of the grandstand, and thus has seen all the pro teams play, spotted the weaknesses of their systems, and mentally concocted plays to take advantage of those weaknesses. He definitely knows the league.

As for his own system, Herb teaches a variation of the T, with the quarterback standing under the center but with his legs so placed one in front of the other that the ball may be passed either to him or to a wingback for a direct power play. His ideas are good and he has crowd-pleasing offensive plays, as anyone who saw his latest Manhattan teams will vouch for.

Starred in College

Like his experience at Manhattan, Kopf may find himself handicapped by facing better material among the longer organized teams in the league, but he figures the deception of his attack will partially make up for that deficit.

Kopf attended New Britain High School and Lake Forest High School before entering Washington and Jefferson College in 1921. He was an outstanding college athlete, winning 12 letters in football, basketball, and baseball. He played in the Rose Bowl as a freshman, and in his senior year he captained the varsity eleven.

After graduation, he was for 13 years an assistant to Lou Little at Columbia, and in 1937 he succeeded Chick Meehan at Manhattan. The following year he became athletic director as well.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	5	0	1.000
St. Louis	5	0	1.000
Cincinnati	3	1	.750
Philadelphia	3	3	.500
Brooklyn	2	3	.400
Boston	1	5	.167
Chicago	1	5	.167
Pittsburgh	0	3	.000

Results April 24

Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, canceled.

Only game scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	6	0	1.000
Philadelphia	2	1	.667
New York	2	2	.500
Boston	2	2	.500
Detroit	2	4	.333
Washington	1	2	.333
Chicago	1	3	.250
Cleveland	1	3	.250

Results April 24

No games scheduled.

Husky Track Dates

Northeastern University's track team will participate in five competitions this spring, Director of Athletics Edward S. Parsons announced today. The Huskies open on Saturday against M. I. T. and Holy Cross at M. I. T.

On May 6, Northeastern will engage in the Harvard informal meet at the Stadium; May 13, New England Intercollegiates at M. I. T.; May 20, I. C. A. A. A. A.'s at Franklin Field, Philadelphia; and May 27, Bates at Lewiston.

BRAVES FIELD
TOMORROW AT 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. BROOKLYN
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub. 2100
and Braves Field . . . . . Sta 0600

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Howie Pollet outpitched Johnny Vander Meer as Cards defeated Reds, 1-0, at Cincinnati.

Three Years Ago

University of Texas lowered American sprint medley record of 3:23.2 in Drake track relays at Des Moines.

Five Years Ago

Bob Feller allowed four hits and struck out nine as Indians whipped White Sox, 7-1, at Cleveland.

Two All-America Track Stars Will Compete at Penn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 25 — Two athletes who were selected for All-America honors in track and field by the N. C. A. A. selection committee, will compete in the Pennsylvania Relay Carnival on Friday and Saturday as representatives of the Navy Pre-Midshipman's School at Asbury Park.

Willard W. Smith, one of the outstanding high jumpers in the history of Stanford University, and Dallas D. Dupre, a Big Ten sprint and broad jump star before donning the Blue of the Navy, will oppose a select field in their specialties.

Smith holds numerous records including the Stanford high jump record of six feet seven and three quarter inches. He won the high jump in the West Coast Relays in 1942 and 1943, and the same event in the A. A. U. meet in Berkeley, Calif., in 1943.

Dupre holds the Michigan Field House broad jump record of 24 feet three inches. In 1943 he enjoyed his greatest success, winning the 100 and 220-yard dashes, and the broad jump in the Western Conference Championship meet. He won the N. C. A. A. broad jump in 1942 and the Ohio A. A. U. meet title in the broad jump, with a leap of 24 feet 11¾ inches.

Both Smith and Dupre will meet stern competition in their efforts to carry off Relay championships. Eulace Peacock, defending champion; Barney Ewell, of Penn State fame, and now of Camp Lee, and a number of other stars, will oppose Dupre in the broad jump.

Corp. Joshua Williamson, of Holabird Signal Depot, defending titleholder in the high jump; Bill Dale, Western Conference champion; Bob Bredin, of Pennsylvania, and others, will oppose Smith.

Inverness Club Will Be Host To Collegiate Golf

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 25 (AP) —The National Collegiate golf championship will be played over the Inverness Country Club course at Toledo, Ohio, starting June 26, Jim Hagen, University of Pittsburgh Athletic Director and Chairman of the National Collegiate Golf Association, said today.

Hagen said it was undecided whether the tournament would be match play or medal play this year. If there is a small field, such as last year, a three-day match play tournament will be held, he said.

Wallace Ulrich of Carlton College, Northfield, Minn., 1943 champion, graduated last year and will not be back to defend his title.

Whalen Elected In Connecticut

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 25 (AP)—Willie Whalen, professional at the Tumble Brook Country Club, Hartford, has been elected President of the Connecticut Professional Golfers' Association, succeeding Jack Williams, professional at the New Haven Country Club.

Other officers elected were Joel Smith, Wallingford, First Vice-President; Lou Galby, Mill River, Stratford, Secretary, and Ernie Doering, Middletown, Treasurer.

Foxx at Third

CHICAGO, April 25 (AP)—Jimmy Foxx, who is better known to major league baseball fans as a first baseman and a catcher, is going to get into the Chicago Cubs line-up at third base—not an entirely strange spot for Double X.

Manager Jim Wilson announced a new Cub line-up as the team left for Pittsburgh and Foxx was named to replace Rookie Tony York at third. Foxx, who returned to the Cubs this season after a year's lay-off, has been used only for pinch-hitting duties in the Club's first four games.

Radcliff in Navy

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma, April 25 (AP)—Rip Radcliff, former Detroit Tiger outfielder, has been inducted into the Navy and left today for Boot Camp at San Diego, Calif.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

Results April 24

International League

All games postponed, rain.

American Association

All games postponed, rain.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Postponed Games Today

By the Associated Press

American League

Detroit at Chicago.

National League

Chicago at Pittsburgh.

Rival Managers Throwing Left-Handers at Braves

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Having dropped four of their five starts against southpaws and been tipped that Leo Durocher of the Dodgers had a trio of lefties ready for the current series at Allston, the Braves early today had a rather clear picture of future enemy pitching. They knew that whenever the opposition had an available southpaw who was double-A in experience and 1-A in condition, they were sure to face him.

Word of such things spreads through a league like wildfire. By this time it is common gossip from St. Louis to Chicago to Brooklyn that with the bulk of their batting power left-handed, the 1944 Braves are a soft touch for any southpaw who can get the ball over the plate with something on it.

Slow Process

Pyle and Melton of the Giants and Raffensberger and Gerhauser of the Phillies are the lefties who, until the Dodger series, had beaten Bob Coleman. Thus, the manager of the Braves has his work cut out for him. By jockeying his batting order or shuffling his fielders, he must get as much right-handed power into his lineup as possible. Of course, if the Braves look at enough southpaw hurling, eventually they may learn to hit it rather well. The Yankees did. But the process is slow, and meanwhile, the team might get anchored in the second division of the National League.

Like every other skipper in the majors, Leo Durocher is still fumbling around for a ball club, trying with only fair success to locate his strongest lineup. Bill Hart, who joined the Dodgers out of New Orleans late last season and who is supposed to be a third baseman, replaced 18-year-old Gene Mauch at shortstop in the series opener here this afternoon. Mauch, a good fielder, is one of those All-America outs.

Trade Rumors

Baseball writers with the Dodgers are carrying rumors of a trade with the Chicago Cubs. One of the scribes insists that Rube Melton will soon go to the Windy City for Ed Stanky, a shift which would help Durocher's infield problem considerably. But rumors, particularly in Brooklyn, are a dime a dozen.

It is interesting to note that of the 1941 Dodger pennant-winning outfit, only Dixie Walker, Augie Galan and Mickey Owen remain. Most of the other regulars on that championship club are in the service.

Still around, too, are Paul Waner and Johnny Cooney, two of the real veterans of big league baseball. Cooney played his first major game with the old Boston Braves back in 1921; Waner crashed Pittsburgh's starting line-up in the spring of '26, and now has 3,113 hits up here.

Ott Leaving

Baseball today was getting ready to say good-by to Mle Ott, who has passed his physical and will soon be inducted into the Army. A great ball player and a gentleman, the manager of the Giants will leave a gaping hole at the Polo Grounds and in the entire National League. This shift to the military probably means the end of his playing career, a career which added numerous standout pages to the game's Little Red Book.

Therefore, the Giants at the moment are on the hunt for a new manager, of the temporary variety, for Ott will assume his present role when he comes back. Such names as Gabby Hartnett, Carl Hubbell, Dolph Luque and Bill Jurges already have been linked with the post. Hartnett, pilot of the Giants' Jersey City farm, would seem the most logical.

The Red Sox today were scheduled to open a series with the Senators at Griffith Stadium. They were rained out yesterday at Fort Meade, Maryland.

Paul O'Dea in 1-A

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 25 (AP) —Paul O'Dea, Cleveland Indians outfielder, has been classified 1-A by his Selective Service Board. O'Dea, unmarried, had been classified 4-F because of an eye injury suffered in 1940 at the Tribe's spring training camp.

Ott's Successor To Be Named From N. Y. Inner Circle

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Speculation over Mel Ott's successor as Manager of the New York Giants centered on the inner circle of Horace Stoneham's organization today as the popular pilot rejoined his unbeaten club.

Ott passed his examination yesterday at Camden, N. J., where he had reported as a member of the Lakewood, N. J., contingent, but his call to Army duty will come from his own draft board in Louisiana anytime after May 15, but possibly not until July 24.

Clarence "Bubber" Jonnard, one of Ott's coaches and formerly a manager and scout in the Giants' farm system, headed a list of possible successors that included Manager Gabby Hartnett of the Jersey City Farm, Coach Dolf Luque, Infielder Billy Jurges, and Farm Supervisor Carl Hubbell.

During the spring training period when Ott's possible loss first was discussed, Owner Stoneham declared that a temporary successor would come from within his organization and Ott would have full say as to who it might be. It is fully understood that the job is Ott's when he is again available.

While the Giants heard the news about Master Melvin, Manager Joe McCarthy of the Yankees, in seclusion at his Amherst, N. Y., farm because of illness, heard that Spud Chandler had hopped a train to St. Petersburg, Fla., after receiving an induction call for Friday. Chandler had been accepted for the Army in limited service, but was not immediately called.

Lewis a Captain

SOMEWHERE IN INDIA, April 25 (AP)—Buddy Lewis has won a captaincy as an American Air Commando pilot flying personnel and material into a Burma base far inside the Japanese lines.

The former Washington third baseman was promoted from a first lieutenancy for piloting a C-47 regularly on the "Milk Run" over and into some of the toughest military terrain in the world.

Meyer Optimistic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WORTH, Texas — The 1944 Horned Frog football team should be an improvement over the 1943 edition. That's the studied opinion of Coach Dutch Meyer of T. C. U. as spring practice came to a close.

CLASSIFIED
United States and Canada
(Continued)

HELP WANTED HELP WANTED

WANTED
JUNIOR CLERKS and STENOGRAPHERS
also
MEN FOR HEAVY WORK
Apply
PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT, One, Norway Street, Boston

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS
Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

WANTED for Small Westchester Co. Inn—June 1st—Experienced cook (woman), two chamber maids, and a dishwasher who drives. On railroad, 35 miles from N. Y. C. H. W. WILSON, Yorktown Heights, N. Y. Tel. 308.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MARRIED man, 39, business experience; desires to represent or distribute reliable product with good postwar prospects; best of references. Box X-25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

HELP WANTED—MEN HELP WANTED—MEN

These are skilled jobs for MEN!
ELECTRICAL and PIPING DRAFTSMEN FIRST CLASS
With your birth certificate or equivalent proof of identity, Social Security and Selective Service cards, apply for a statement of availability for these jobs at your local U. S. Employment Office or apply at the Yard.
Bethlehem Steel Co.
QUINCY YARD, QUINCY, MASS.

Superintendent Business Executive
Capable of operating electric sign and Neon repair business. Established concern. Knowledge of electricity helpful, together with understanding of directing mechanics. Honesty, reliability and good sense essential. Above draft age. Proof of ability necessary. Salary open. Location: Detroit.
Write:
Box S-70, Suite 815
625 Market St. San Francisco

ELECTRICIAN WANTED
Capable of servicing and repairing electric signs and motors. Permanent work for satisfactory man. Top wages. Location: Detroit.
WRITE BOX S-71, SUITE 815
625 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

RESIDENT JANITOR
Steady position for the right couple; nice apartment; utilities and paid vacation; satisfactory pay. Apply 19 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass. TRO. 2263.

COPY and CONTACT
Boston advertising agency wants experienced man able to write copy and solicit new business. He must be able to bring some business with him. Here is an opportunity to make a permanent connection with a reliable agency. Write—give age, experience and references. Box E-49, The Christain Science Monitor, Boston.

RESEARCH ENGINEERS
Aircraft fuel systems, involving rotary and centrifugal fuel pumps; work is research and development; permanent position; salary arranged; out of state. PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 14 STATE ST., BOSTON.

CIVIL ENGINEERS
Degree or practical experience; local appraisal and survey work; $250-275 month; last approximately six months. PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 14 STATE ST., BOSTON.

DESIGN ENGINEER
Experienced in steam power plant work; comm. $80 week. PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 14 STATE ST., BOSTON.

ESTIMATOR
Full supervision; radio, electronic or scientific instrument experience; good firm; out of state; $5000 year. PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 14 STATE ST., BOSTON.

ALASKA DEFENSE PROJECT
Register now.
Typist-clerks to 60 years, average $85 week. 30 needed.
Round trip paid plus stand-by time.
LOUISE Hahn Agency, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C.

CARETAKER
Single, aged 55-56, for near-by country home, outside and inside work; good wages, room and board. Box E-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CARETAKER for Christian Science church; must be careful cleaner and able to do small repairs; 2 services; one weekday off. Write Box T-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

GENERAL farmer for private school for boys of excellent character. Write qualifications, age and family. W. M. MEACHAM, headmaster. Farm and Trade School, Boston 4, Mass.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Assistant to convalescent gentleman; part time; live in or out. Boulevard 8-2732.

RADIO expert. Negro, white, fine position for gentleman. F. M. SERVICE CO., Rochester, N. Y.

UPHOLSTERING
UPHOLSTERED furniture repaired, cleaning, furniture polishing, repairing, work in homes. HOROWITZ, 3540 82nd St., Jackson Heights, N. Y. NE 9-2788.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE
TO FIND your special aptitudes and learn how to use them constructively consult Careers for Women, 342 Madison, MU 2-0263, N. Y. C.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions
You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand; CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.
Rates Per Agate Line Per Day for Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.
For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line. For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
JEFFERSONVILLE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—20-room house, furnished, shade trees, suitable for hotel; other possibilities. 178' on Main St. x 250' deep. E. Eckhard, 445 Gramatan Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE
advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE
GEORGE A. GILES & SON
INSURANCE SPECIALIZING—REALTORS
689 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. KIR. 2345

OFFICES TO LET
PRACTITIONER'S furnished double office, one for 3 days, the other for 2 days, 522 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. Phone La. 4-4546.

ROOMS TO LET
BOSTON—2 small sunny apartments on 4th floor, kitchen facilities; near The Christian Science Mother Church; references required; $15.00 a week for each. Com. 6788 between 9 and 5.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—PLEASANT, comfortable front room in nicely furnished private home. 6704 46th St., Chevy Chase, Md. $40.00 per month. Phone WI 8214 for appointment.
N. Y. C. (2025 Broadway) (5F)—Attractive, large, sunny, studio type; business person; elevator; near church; references. En. 2-9461.
AUBURNDALE, MASS., 26 Islington Road—Large, well-furnished room in private home; business person preferred; refs. Big. 4374.

ROOMS AND BOARD
N. Y. C., 611 W. 158 (Burgess)—Cheerful room, home atmosphere, good meals. Elderly people welcome. WA. 8-0103.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED
LADY WISHES ROOM, board, accommodations for 9-yr.-old girl over week ends; short distance to N. Y. C. Write Box K-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COUNTRY BOARD
REST, study, loving hospitality, charming atmosphere; excellent food; 3 baths; week or year, $16; booklets. Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION
R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE HOME, large veranda; room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAME 780 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. ASP 8998

MOVING AND STORAGE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Local and Distance Moving
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

BEAUTY SHOPS
JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
33 W. 42 Bet. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C., Rm. 1019
Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo. 5-3511

CLOTHING
ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS
FOR SALE—Home-made aprons, necktie style; florals $1.25 each, postpaid in U. S. A.; stripes $1.50. MRS. BERTHA F. NEWCOMER, Hanover, Pa.

FURNITURE WANTED
WE BUY all kinds of household furniture and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE COMPANY, 109 Warren Street, Boston. Hig. 1016.

MATTRESSES
MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $6 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 3821
New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up.
WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston

PEN REPAIRING
FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
We Carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Makes Pens, Pencils, Sets, Engraving
PENCRAFT INC.
3rd Floor, 5 Bromfield St., Boston. LIB. 3913
While You Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop.

RUG CLEANING
RUGS CLEANED—STORED—REPAIRED
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING CO.
67th and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C. TR 7-6000

TRUNKS
SELL US YOUR OLD TRUNKS
COPLEY LUGGAGE WORKS
472 Boylston St., Boston KEN. 1750

WANTED TO BUY
BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, Bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 51 University Pl., GRamercy 5-1818, N. Y. C.
HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICES PAID Furniture, Linens, Art Work, Books, Diamonds, Gold, Pianos. CROWN, 56 West 45th St., N.Y.C.
WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 439 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1351.
BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick 4-4408.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
ASSISTANT BUYERS FOR LARGE MIDWEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Corsetry Infants' Wear
Sportswear Junior Shop
Join this modern, progressive store and benefit from substantial expansion program now underway. All positions permanent with good salaries and excellent future for experienced women.
Please give complete information about past experience, education, etc. Include photograph of yourself if convenient. All replies will be held in strict confidence. Box X-12, Suite 2900, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER FOR EXPORT DEPT.
Good Knowledge of Spanish
Possibly Spanish Dictation
Good at Figures
GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO., Boston
1 Minute From BROADWAY Tunnel Station

WOMEN JOIN THE **"RAYS"** at
RAYTHEON-NEWTON
55 Chapel Street, Newton, Mass.
Free Carfares for Interviews
See our important advertisement in this column tomorrow

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CORSET FITTERS
Three experienced corset fitters and saleswomen for large mid-west dept. store. Good salary, permanent positions, chance for advancement. Replies confidential. Box X-13, Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

BOOKKEEPER
Manufacturer has position open for capable young lady, bookkeeper with experience; good salary.
BROWN and WELLS
109 Kingston Street, Boston.

BOOKKEEPER for private school for boys of excellent character. Write qualifications, age and family. W. M. MEACHAM, headmaster. Farm and Trade School, Boston 4, Mass.

N. Y. C.—Saleswoman, middle aged; dress shop, bookkeeping, typist experience; steady position; salary and commission; living quarters. Endicott 2-1883.

PROTESTANT woman as cook and working housekeeper for small family; suburban home; no laundry; references required. Write Box S-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
GIRL, nearly 17, experienced camper, would like to serve as precounselor, camp helper, or companion to children; Christian Scientists, at summer home. MOLLIE CLARK WILSON, 158 Dickson Avenue, Pittsburgh 2, Pa.
POSITION wanted as housekeeper; must be near Melrose, Mass., no laundry or heavy work. Tel. Mel. 3643.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES
NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK
A PLACEMENT SERVICE
Executives, Sales and Office Personnel
Men, Women and Juniors
LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 BROADWAY

European Classified

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
GLASGOW—Comfortable home near Christian Science Church and tram route; terms moderate. Mrs. Calder, 21 Sandyford Place, Telephone.
MISS BANNISTER still welcomes permanent or passing guests. Comfortable; quiet. 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADDington 3350

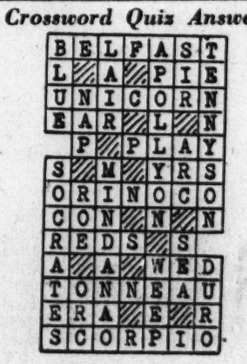
ELOCUTION
PUBLIC SPEAKING privately taught. WELbeck 4947. Kirkham Hamilton, Speakers' Academy, 67, Hallam St., London, W. 1.

FLATS TO LET
OAKWOOD COURT, KENSINGTON
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water; efficient day and night portering service, air-raid shelters, designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 4-8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £275-£365 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.
London. "SUNSHINE MANOR."—Just opened; individual furnished homes in beautiful house overlooking park; C. H. W.; no service but every convenience; if necessary adaptable 2 or 3 wishing share. 137, Holland Park Ave., W. 11.

FLATS WANTED
LONDON. — Unfurnished flat for one or two ladies. Apply Box W-1767, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

ORGANIST WANTED
LONDON, W. 4—First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marlborough Rd., Chiswick, requires assistant organist. Apply to Secretary, Music Com.

Crossword Quiz Answers



European Classified
(Continued)

LAUNDRIES
For Clean and Dainty Frocks, Linen and Underwear send to THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY 88 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3 Phone Acorn 1794 Silks and Woollies special attention

POST VACANT
S. W. LONDON. — Good home offered to capable domestic help; modern flat, family 2; good plain cooking essential; foreigners welcome. Box W-1865, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.
SURREY—Posts open to willing workers with house, garden, livestock. References, etc., by post. Christian Scientists are welcome. Ewing, Monsal, Firfield Road, Farnham, Surrey.

ROOMS TO LET
LONDON.—FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED ROOMS, fitted H. & C. basins; quiet house, good position. Stannard, 3 Queensberry Place, S. W. 7. Tel. Ken. 1961.
LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6.—Furnished divan rooms; h. and c.; meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 3 to 4 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Rooms Tel. MAI. 2634.
LONDON, W. 2.—Room available for short period, nominal rent only, in return for presence in flat while workmen carry out necessary repairs and painting. 52E, Princes Sq. Phone Bayswater 3135.

SERVICE ROOMS
LONDON.—COMFORT, quietness, cleanliness can be found at 16, Cliveden Place, S. W. 1. 1 minute from Sloane Square Station.

TAILORS
AYERST & DALE
Naval, Military and Civil Tailors
Also Ladies' Tailor
English and American Uniforms a Speciality
9/10, Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent Street, London, W. 1. Gerrard 8187

TEACHERS
ACQUIRE CONFIDENCE IN PUBLIC SPEAKING by joining a class—8 lessons one guinea. AMY FISHER, 2, Edmund's Walk, London, N. 2
R. T. STEVENSON, L. R. A. M., A. R. C. O., M. R. S. T. Registered teacher piano, organ, theory. 2 Alexandra Rd., Birkenhead. Tel. Birkenhead 4241, or Liverpool Studio.

TYPEWRITING & DUPLICATING
D. E. PATTEN—TYPEWRITING and DUPLICATING. General and Technical. Balance Sheets, etc. FACSIMILE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS. 357, Oxford St., London, W. 1. MAYfair 6367.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY
FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. W. A. 26 Bond St., Ealing W. 5 Tel. 2127 Rents Collected Valuations

Small Hotels and Pensions in Great Britain, Eire and Northern Ireland

ENGLAND
BOURNEMOUTH YENTON
GERVIS ROAD EAST
Waiting to welcome you. P. H. BENN. Tel. 2752
Bournemouth (near) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite
Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset
Phone Northbourne 28
EASTBOURNE, "SORRENTO," SEASIDE RD.—Small private hotel; gas fires; h. and c. all bedrooms; nr. church. Mrs. Snell. Phone 4952.
LONDON—Private hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster — H. and C., comfortable beds lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. Miss Baker. VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.
SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 2158
Where peace and beauty still remain
Torquay
ROBIN HILL HOTEL
Close sea, shops, amusements; central heating, h. and c.; garage; modern beds, excellent food; moderate terms. MR. and MRS. HALE

England

LONDON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
66 NEW OXFORD STREET
LONDON W. C. 1

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE
LESLIE·H·EVANS
Lancaster House,
237/9 Sussex Gardens, W.2
TEL: PADDINGTON 7106

GREGG & CO., LTD.
Electrical Engineers
Hot Water and Gas Fitters
Sheffield Cutlers
27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1196 SLOANE
247-249 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 3
9808 FLAXMAN

PHONES — F. WARREN & CO'S — CUSTOM 4285
COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

LONDON E.— Leytonstone
HOUSEHOLD REMOVALS
Under Our Own Experts' Supervision
BEARMANS Ltd.
LEYTONSTONE Tel. Ley: 1131 Ext. 10

LONDON S. E. West Norwood
Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON W.— Ealing
Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

ENGLAND

ACCRINGTON
MOFFITT BROTHERS LTD.
General Drapers
SPRING FASHIONS in LADIES' COATS, GOWNS, HATS, AND WOOLLY SUITS
9, 10, 12, Church St., Accrington. Tel. 2689
Also at 39, 41, Scotland Rd., Nelson.

BLACKBURN
From the Cheapest that is good to the Finest that's produced
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
Tel. 7101
Brunswick St. and Steel St., Blackburn

BOLTON
K SHOES
EXTRA
COUPON VA
C. H. BESWICK
3, Churchgate
H. & S. SENIOR
SPECIALISTS in HAND TAI
Clothes for Ladies and Gent
39 BRADSHAWGATE Pho
Own materials made up at m charges. Urgent orders at short Agents for LADIES' and GENTL BURBERRY AQUATITE RAINCO and other famous makes.

BRADFORD
For Information regarding local national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily, except Sat and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITY ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUR
Illingworth, Newboult & Co.,
Bradford's Leading Drap for Spring
New Fashions — New Materia New Designs — New Reliable chandise in All Department
Brown Muff
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous St
80 Departments
Offer You Highest Quality in the Most Varied Merchandise
Telephone 2890 (Fourteen Lines
Say It With Flowers
ERNEST ALLSOP
Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement
Seeds • Bulbs • Sundrie
17 NORTH PARADE
Telephone 5535
JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill Street Bradfor
TELEPHONE 2483
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford
EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME
No matter what you may be requiring for your home, we are sure to be able to offer you the finest selection that is today possible, and at prices which create far better values.
TAYLOR & PARSONS
BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
Phone 9540 BRADFORD (3 lines)

CHESTER
J. COLLINSON & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

DERBY
The Central Educational Co., Ltd.
BOOKS—STATIONERY—GIFTS
PRINTERS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
18 St. Peter's Street, Derby
For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co., Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete Housefurnishers

HALIFAX
J. Collinson & Co., Ltd.
3 Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

HARROGATE
ACKRILL Ltd.
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
TEL. 4001

LEEDS
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62943, 1 to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
TRY E. HUTTON for GOOD COAL and COKE
101, Becketts Park Drive
Headingley, Leeds 6
PHONE 52128
BINGHAM
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
43, Otley Road, Headingley and 139, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds
Tels. 51632 and 26228

ENGLAND

LEEDS (Continued)

Perrys Cafe-Restaurant
32-36 COMMERCIAL ST., LEEDS 1.
(Next to the Halifax Building Society)
Telephone 27287

CAMOUFLAGE
PAINTING . . . DECORATING
Wetheralds Ltd regret that for the present camouflage takes priority over painting and decorating. In playing our part to win the war we feel sure that customers will understand why immediate attention to orders cannot always be given. When peace returns we shall once more be in the foreground with new ideas in DECORATION.
WETHERALDS LTD.
147, PARK LANE LEEDS 1
Also at London & Slough

Misses Walker
Hairdressing and Beauty Culture
(Over 30 years' experience)
—Perfection in Permanent Waves—
1, LANDS LANE, LEEDS
Tel.: 29084—2 lines
Diplomas and Prize Winners
Eugene System Permanent Waving

THE PRESENT with a future
YOUR PORTRAIT
by
SCRIMSHAW
The Studios, 46, Woodhouse Lane, Tel. 23047 Leeds

LIVERPOOL
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Great Crosby 3261 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

When in Liverpool
Have Lunch at
COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

Atmosphere
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

SLOAN LTD.
of BOLD STREET
Agents for
RODEX and COTSMOOR COATS
Large Selection
All sizes—All models
42/50, Bold Street Phone Royal 6116

P. W. TROXLER
Confectioner
LUNCHEONS, TEAS
57, Bold Street Tel. Royal 4255

MANCHESTER
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Woodley 2410 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
for
Fashions Furniture Fabrics
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3.
BLAckfriars 6666

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

FAMILY WASH
for
EFFICIENCY and ECONOMY
WOODBINE LAUNDRY
Elswick Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne
TELEPHONE 33988

Hill & Eckersleys Ltd.
Printers • Poster Writers
Stationers • Bookbinders, etc
Needham Ave. Chorlton-cum-Hardy
Manchester 21
TEL. CHORLTON 1069

The Cloister Press Limited
Letterpress Printers
Heaton Mersey, Manchester
RULE BOOKS, BROCHURES
STATIONERY, etc.
Telephone: HEA: 2251-2

BUSS
For Quality Hardware Brushes Cutlery
23, King St. MANCHESTER 2 Phone BLA. 6775

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER (Continued)

J. & J. SHAW LTD.
for High Quality
New and Second Hand
FURNITURE and CARPETS
We are open to purchase for cash Modern Furniture and Carpets of good quality and in good condition.
70, Oxford Street, Manchester, 1

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
Jacqmar Fabrics
as used by the famous Dressmaking Houses exclusive to
JOHN MOSES & CO., LTD.
Grainger Street Newcastle-on-Tyne
Tel. 20674

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM
ROBIN HOOD TRANSPORT
Huntingdon Street, Nottingham
LET US HAVE YOUR ENQUIRIES FOR
5 to 15 ton Loads
Phones: Nottingham 44097/8 (Two lines)

ROCHDALE
MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 3480 Promptly Executed

W. T. WHATMOUGH
20, Drake Street, Rochdale.
'Phone 3938.
NEWSAGENT STATIONER
LENDING LIBRARY

SHEFFIELD
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 51073. Hours: After 6 p. m daily except Wednesday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"THE SMARTEST SHOP IN TOWN"
for
MEN'S—BOYS'—GIRLS' BABIES'
CLOTHING and OUTFITTING
Ladies' Gowns, Suits, Coats
Ladies' Hairdressing
also
TOYS, JEWELLERY, COSMETICS
HAND BAGS AND FANCY GOODS
and Now
A Barber's Shop for Men
STEWART & STEWART
OF PINSTONE ST. Tel. 24295

W. E. FRANKLIN
26-32 ECCLESALL ROAD
CARPETS CLEANED
Bedding Cleaned and Remade
Eiderdowns Re-covered
NEW BEDDING
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
PHONES 22051 (3 lines)

BAILEY LANE SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 22898
FOR COMPLETE OVERHAUL, REPAIRS & ACCESSORIES

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

SOUTHPORT
BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41. LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

STOCKPORT
PHONE RUSHOLME 2823
Robinson's
THE CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS

WAKEFIELD
Coal, Coke, and Smokeless Fuel for prices or estimates

1, Barstow Square
HAGENBACHS
Are at Your Service
for
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
Bull Ring SANDAL Belle Vue

EIRE

DUBLIN

★ For SPORTS GOODS
★ For WEATHERWEAR
Elverys
Dublin and Cork

Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's
combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN, Rathmines
DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY

Pims
of GEORGE'S STREET DUBLIN
Fashion Outfitters for every member of the family. Furnishing outfitters for every room in the household.
PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

Switzers
RESTAURANT
EXCELLENT MENU, MODERATE PRICES, LOUNGE ADJOINING
Soda Fountain—Lr. Ground Floor
Switzer & Co., Ltd., Grafton St., Dublin

MAISON PROST
Ltd.
HAIRDRESSERS AND PERFUMERS
24, St. Stephen's Green (Ladies and Gentlemen)
73, Grafton Street (Ladies Only)
106, Grafton Street (First Floor) (Gentlemen only)

Scotland

GLASGOW
COUPAR FURS
Attractive and Original Styles
in
Coats, Capes, Wraps, and Stoles
In All Furs
241, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2
Phone 2389 Douglas

PRINTERS
PAPER MERCHANTS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
Wilson Guthrie & Co
ST. VINCENT STATIONERY WORKS
GLASGOW, C.2

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

ANTHONETTE
303, Byres Road
MILLINERY and DRESSES
Expert Advice in All Branches
Hats and Dresses Remodelled
A TRIAL SOLICITED

QUALITY FURNITURE SPECIALISTS
Good Carpets, Good Fabrics, Good Furniture
Are still obtainable.
Removals and Storage Arranged
MUIR SIMPSONS LTD.
309, Sauchiehall Street

A. McVEY
Millinery, Coats, Gowns, and Two-Piece Suits.
Distinctive and Original Styles at Moderate Prices
701, Pollokshaws Road, S. 1
Phone Pollok 1437

Phones: Douglas 3391-2
Cecile
Distinctive Flowers
300, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
Classical and Popular
Complete Stocks of All Makers
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO
226/230 Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW
Also at 141/143 High Street, AYR.
5, Gilmour Street, PAISLEY

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

JOINER for WORK HOUSE SHOP, FACTORY
Phone BELL 1616
J.W.BLACK
64 KHYBER ST. GLASGOW, N.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Reliance

Cape Town

Two days out of Cape Town, South Africa, on the return voyage to America, the merchantship sighted a Nazi submarine surfacing no great distance from the ship. The enemy craft submerged at once and the merchantman prepared for attack. Alert signals sounded immediately, men hurried to their posts, and the ship changed its course and began "zigzagging."

The attack failed to come, however, and there was much speculation as to the reason. All were agreed that come it would if not from that particular "sub," certainly from one of its companions which it must have signaled when the presence of the American ship was discovered. And so the fear-ridden hours dragged on. Most of the crew were so tense with the waiting that they performed their duties with difficulty.

The second night after the enemy craft had been sighted, as one of the officers paced the deck, he came upon the sleeping form of a Negro cook, his life belt under his head for a pillow.

The officer roughly awakened and questioned him. "Don't you know of the danger we're facing? "How can you sleep, anyway, in the face of such danger?"

The cook calmly replied, "Well, sir, we've been feeding you fellows with no relief since the enemy was sighted. It's very hot down there and I came up here for a breath of fresh air and dropped off to sleep."

"But how can you sleep? Surely you know of our danger?"

"Yes, I know. I suppose that I can sleep because I'm not afraid."

"You mean to say that you're not afraid out here in the ocean with an enemy craft lurking somewhere in that black water?" The officer's expression of impatience had changed to incredulity at the calmness of the Negro.

"Yes, sir. But you see, sir, my wife and my mother are praying for the safety of this ship and for me. I know that those prayers are heard and I also know that there is no power greater than prayer."

"Do you mean that you believe that someone praying back home can protect you and this ship?"

"Yes, sir. That's why I'm not afraid."

The amazed officer said no more but continued on his way and the cook resumed his much-needed rest. It was some time later that this merchant ship docked safely at an American port. The voyage had been made with no further sign of a submarine and with no other indication that the boat was in any danger. As the cook was about to leave the ship, he was summoned to the Captain's cabin.

"Tell me what you told the officer who found you asleep on deck while we were awaiting that attack." The cook repeated what he had said and then, pulling a little Bible from his pocket added, "This goes with me on every trip and I read it whenever I have a chance. With this and with the prayers of those at home I am safe. There is nothing to fear."

"Well, Hill, evidently you have something which I wish I had. Hold on to it. Goodbye to you." And shaking hands cordially, the two men parted.

Photo Quiz

Associated Press

An order recently awarded to Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Can you identify it?

Wide World

He's a type of "traffic policeman" that's enjoying a rushing business these days. What type of traffic does he control?

Assoc.ated Press

Some American infantrymen at a base in England display this insignia on their steel helmets. What does it mean?

(Answers Appear Below)

Photo Quiz Answers

The Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, presented to General MacArthur recently by Governor General Gowrie in Australia.

He's an airfield "traffic policeman" at an RAF station directing the dispersal of planes on their return from flights over enemy territory. The signaling is done with two torches.

The insignia is A. A. A. O. with a bar, meaning, "Anywhere, Anytime, Anyhow. Bar Nothing."

In Lighter Vein

Those Americans!

Camping out on an especially muddy locale, several of our soldiers in Italy appropriated a stack of straw from a near-by farmyard to serve as flooring for their tents.

Later a gesticulating Italian farmer appeared and demanded payment. Unable to make themselves understood, one of the soldiers took a scrap of paper from his pocket and very carefully wrote something on it. This satisfied the complainant for the moment, but the next day he was back looking for il capitano.

This paper had been inscribed, "Good for 100 rides on the merry-go-round at Coney Island."—Phoenix Flame.

An Opportunity

Mr. Jones: "Yes, dear, I know the baby's crying is a bit troublesome at times; but remember the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."

Mrs. Jones: "That's an interesting point. Suppose you assume world domination for the evening while I go to the movies."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Henry Boltinoff

"Could you provide us with an interpreter?"

Did You Ever Wonder

If the Super-Heavy Stars Are Made of Chemical Elements Not Found on Earth?

Having read in an earlier article in this series of Wolf Star 457, believed to be so dense that a single cubic inch of its substance would weigh many tons on earth, J. E. I., of Philadelphia, writes:

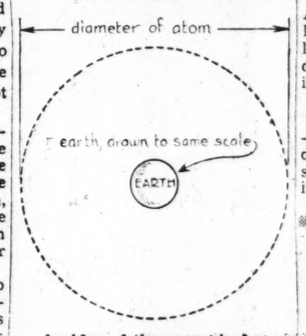
"The first question that comes to mind is, What kind of material or elements can it consist of? If spectral analysis was possible, lines in the star's spectrum would not mean anything unless they were known before. It would also mean, would it not, that there are elements in the universe not known on earth?"

The only lines in stellar spectrographs not identical with those of earth elements are two in the sun's corona, and those may be identified later. It would seem, therefore, that the stars are made of earth elements only, although they may be in different forms or states than we find them here.

Chemical elements are made up of atoms. Atoms, in turn, are considered to consist of a nucleus made up of one or more protons surrounded by electrons, practically all of the mass (or weight) of the atom being in the protons. Atoms, however, are far from solid. As one physicist puts it, "the atom is as porous as the solar system."

If we eliminated all the unfilled space, a physical object weighing as much as 200 pounds would be reduced to a minute speck barely visible through a magnifying glass. If packed together without intervening spaces, all the various protons and electrons that go to make up, say, an elephant could be gathered together in an ordinary thimble with room to spare. Such almost inconceivable concentrations of earthly elements would result in substances having densities approaching that of star stuff.

Under the heading "Star," the Encyclopedia Britannica offers an explanation of stellar densities. "At the temperatures of the order of ten million degrees occurring in the stellar interior, the atoms are stripped of their outer electrons and reduced to ions of very small dimensions. . . . The high density found for the white dwarfs confirms this conclusion; close packing is possible because the atoms have lost their balloon-like envelopes." W. P. Keasbey



An idea of the amount of unfilled space in an atom may be gained from the above diagram, showing its diameter if the electron were enlarged to a diameter of one mile.

Brevities

There is, to be sure, a new chemical which transmutes inferior metal into tough and valuable timber, but no ambitious Presidential aspirant seems to have thought of dipping himself in as yet.—Ryan in Boston Herald.

Two and a half million leaflets are dropped over Europe daily telling our side of the war. Sometimes you kind of think some of them ought to be dropped over the United States.—Pekin (Ind.) Banner.

Sooner or later it had to happen: Asked to write a paper on the little steel formula, a New England freshman put down that he didn't know anything about chemistry.—Milwaukee Journal.

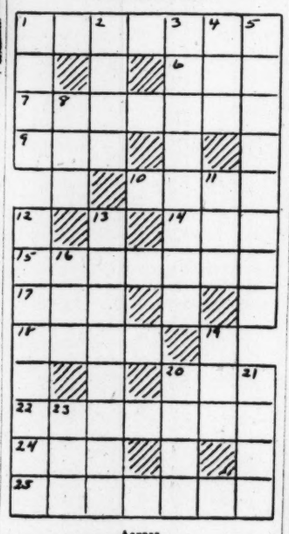
Space is limited in apartments—which explains one apartment-dweller's hobby: collecting the silver spoons people are born with in their mouths.—Boston Globe.

A Verse for Today . . .

Only be thou strong and very courageous, that thou mayest observe to do according to all the law . . . : turn not from it . . . , that thou mayest prosper whithersoever thou goest.—Josh. 1:7.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



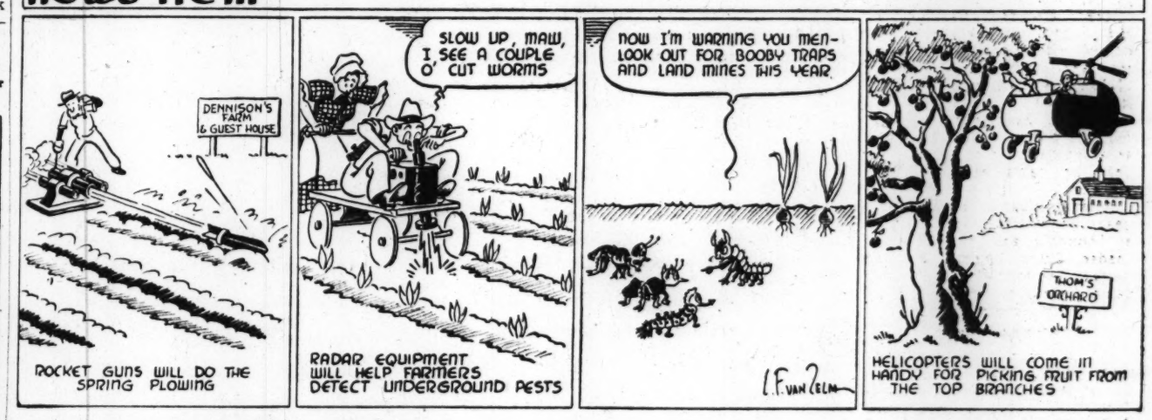
Across

1—What city in Maine was named after an Irish city?
6—Leaf-stalks of rhubarb might be used to make what?
7—What was one of two animals sent out of town after being fed bread and plumcake?
9—Organ of hearing.
10—Would you play, wear, or bake a sourdine?
14—Years (abbr.).
15—What is one of South America's three great rivers?
17—What is the antithesis of "pro"?
18—The Cincinnati National League baseball club is known by what nickname?
20—To marry.
22—What is that seat section of an automobile which is distinct and apart from the front?
24—Epoch.
25—What constellation is pictorially represented as a scorpion?

Down

1—What is the usual color of willowware?
2—Bed of a wild beast is what?
3—Whom did Christian overcome in Valley of Humiliation?
4—What is a masculine title of respect?
5—Who wrote "Ring Out, Wild Bells"?
8—Nicsia is what?
11—What is an object having a bowlike curvature?
12—What Greek philosopher had a shrewish wife?
13—What is second largest of Philippine Islands?
16—Fish eggs.
19—Ocean.
20—In Lewis Carroll's poem, the walrus says: "I —— for you."
21—What is a Spanish and Spanish American peso or dollar?
23—What is name of the grampus?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)


NEWS ITEM— SURPLUS WAR EQUIPMENT WILL BE IN BIG DEMAND BY FARMERS AFTER THE WAR IS OVER
DENNISON'S FARM & GUEST HOUSE
ROCKET GUNS WILL DO THE SPRING PLOWING
SLOW UP, MAW, I SEE A COUPLE O' CUT WORMS
RADAR EQUIPMENT WILL HELP FARMERS DETECT UNDERGROUND PESTS
NOW I'M WARNING YOU MEN— LOOK OUT FOR BOOBY TRAPS AND LAND MINES THIS YEAR
THOM'S ORCHARD
HELICOPTERS WILL COME IN HANDY FOR PICKING FRUIT FROM THE TOP BRANCHES

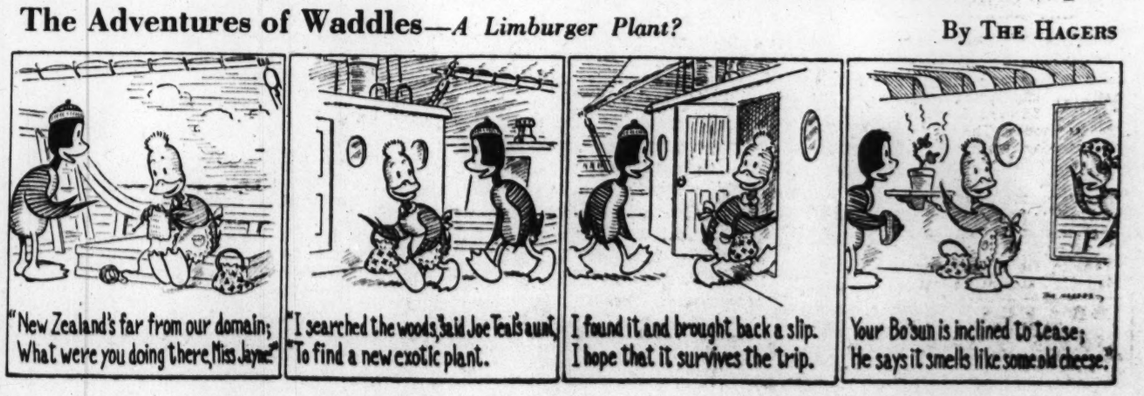
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Sure Winner*

By Rodgers

"You're going to be in the Pet Show, aren't you?" I asked Peachy today
"In the show? Say, I expect to be the main attraction!" Peachy replied-
"Jimmy's going to let me give a free ride to all the children who come to the show," he explained-
"Boy! That will make a hit!" I wagged-
"Well-" said he, "I figure it practically gives me first prize for 'The Most Popular Pet in the Show!'"

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Limburger Plant?*

By The Hagers


"New Zealand's far from our domain; What were you doing there, Miss Jayne?"
"I searched the woods," said Joe Teal's aunt, "To find a new exotic plant.
I found it and brought back a slip. I hope that it survives the trip.
Your Bo'sun is inclined to tease; He says it smells like some old cheese."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Decision by Air

The mounting tempo of air war over Europe, the British-American report on how the Luftwaffe is being mastered, and disclosures of Allied ability to invade the Continent with whole divisions of air-borne troops—all these are giving the airplane almost the role predicted for it by "dreamers" like Douhet and de Seversky. Planes based on Britain and Italy are daily carrying effective invasion through the roof of Hitler's "fortress."

The British, on the receiving end of the bombing blitz of 1940-41, learned how war industry could be crippled from the air. Since 1942 they have been putting the lesson into effect against Germany with their area bombing by night. They have hit the Reich ten times as hard as Hitler was able to hit them. But the Germans learned from their failure to overcome the RAF fighters who in 1940 kept the "tight little island" an island.

The Germans saw that they must have more fighter planes to defend themselves. In the fall of 1942 they made plans to curtail bomber production and quadruple their output of fighters. More and more they have decentralized these plane plants. Many of them were untouched by the RAF's "bomb trucks"—the great Lancasters and Halifaxes which dropped blockbusters by night on big cities.

This looked like a job for American daylight precision bombing. But through most of last year the Fortresses and Liberators, formidably armed as they were, could not regularly go unescorted far into Germany. Then the long-range fighters, Lightnings, Thunderbolts and Mustangs, began to go along. That made a wonderful difference. In the last four months the new combination of British-American round-the-clock, mass-and-precision bombing has reached even into cracks and crannies where the Luftwaffe hid. It has destroyed factories, planes on the ground and planes in the air. Today German fighter-plane production has been cut below the level from which Hitler's new program started in 1942.

This fact gives special pertinence to every day's reduction of irreplacable German fighter-plane strength. The latest—152 by British-based forces alone—sets a pace which, if maintained for a few weeks, would be decisive. The Nazis still can put up stiff resistance in spots, and the Allies can never be sure where they will hit such a spot. But already German fighters are unable to cover all the targets, and they never know where the Allies will hit.

Even under present conditions, British-American air power should be able to hold a good umbrella over any beachhead. It will also be able to concentrate 15,000 tons of bombs a day on enemy troops and communications in such an area. Now from London come dispatches saying that well-equipped Allied air-borne divisions—partly composed of natives of occupied countries—can be dropped behind the beaches to hold airports, destroy railways and establish road blocks to prevent the counterattacks which are the Nazis' main hope of defense.

The Second Front will be a land front eventually, but air power is already playing a spectacular part in opening the way, and it will have an even bigger role in the first decisive days of digging in.

Carrots Are Deceiving

A farmer watched the seed dealer in a small town arrange his new stock, and commented on the quantity of carrot seeds. The dealer easily had enough to plant all of New England and a fair share of the Middle Atlantic region.

"Oh, I'll sell them all," said the storekeeper.

He explained: "These Victory Gardeners don't know anything about seeds. They ask for some carrots and I put them up an ounce or two, then they always say, 'Do you think this'll be enough for me?' Most of them are planting in back yards; so I feel safe in saying yes!"

Among all the seeds, carrots are the most deceiving. If handled right (*), a pinch between thumb and forefinger ought to suffice for the small family, and only those with relatively large gardens will need anything like a teaspoonful. Even the professionals get along on small packages. At a time when it's patriotic to save seed, the canny gardener also saves himself the work of thinning carrots.

*Best way to plant teeny-weenie seeds is to mix them in a can of sand, stir 'em up well, and then plant the sand.

Spick-and-Span City

Spring housecleaning has been more or less outmoded with the coming of vacuum cleaners. It is much easier to take a turn around the house two or three times a week than to set a specified period for the task of upsetting the entire house. Also the longer the project waits, the more the accumulation of dirt and debris.

This is exactly what Boston has found out during the past month. Starting on March 27, city officials decided to put on a concentrated two-weeks "spring cleanup" campaign. So dirty had the city become during the year, that the drive had to be extended. Even now the end is not in sight.

As a result the city has decided to make the cleanup campaign a year-round proposition. Inspection of premises will be made at various intervals during the year. Any yard, alley or street that has an accumulation of dirt or paper will be reported to the Health Department. Warnings will be sent to the property owners or tenants to clean up their premises or face prosecution.

This is a drive in the right direction. However, the city's Health Department should not be asked to shoulder the burden alone. A large share of the responsibility of keeping Boston clean the year around lies with every citizen. Each must put his "house" in order, if Boston is to be a "spick-and-span" city.

OPA Hurdles

The true extent of the Congressional threat to wartime economic stabilization is not to be measured in the report of the House Committee to Investigate Executive Agencies. This report, which has already aroused protests from the Office of Price Administration and even sparked a minority commitee report, is both extreme and unrealistic; nevertheless, it does suggest that renewal of the Stabilization Act (which expires June 30) may meet some obstructions in the House.

The Committee's report is extreme because it would place OPA rulings under court review. We favor any reasonable court check on administrative lawmaking. But just imagine how half a dozen conflicting court opinions in various districts of the Nation would confuse price ceilings.

The report is unrealistic because this committee is charged with ascertaining whether the President and the various administrative agencies he has set up have exceeded Congressional authority. It was not contemplated that the committee should bring in an outline for a new stabilization scheme. Such is the job of the Banking Committee, which is now debating renewal of the Stabilization Act.

In looking for flaws in OPA, it would be well to keep one eye fixed on how well, on the whole, OPA has functioned.

Tax Simplifying

Some hint of the difficulties encountered in simplifying the income tax is contained in the fact that the measure designed to provide more simple payment is just now reaching the floor of the House. The Treasury asked for most of the points of simplification as early as last October, and enactment of the principal features, which were disclosed by the Ways and Means Committee a month ago, was expected in time for the start of the fiscal year in July.

Present indications are, however, that the new and better plan will not be effective before next January. So, the complications of the individual taxpayer are by no means yet ended.

The new bill, however, seems worth waiting for. It repeals, as we have known, the Victory Tax, and replaces it with new normal and surtax schedules that are designed to collect the full liability at the source for those three out of every five taxpayers who earn less than $5,000 a year and whose incomes are solely from salaries or wages.

It throws the burden of computation on the Government, or upon those taxpayers whose individual circumstances make it profitable for them to claim special exemptions. The schedule of exemptions eases the tax burden slightly for those with larger families, and it adopts a more realistic attitude towards those children who are more than 18 but who are still a full financial charge upon the family. As Representative Robertson of Virginia observes, "It should help to see the kids through college," a laudable objective.

Worth Remembering

Our Readers Say—

The Menace of Carelessness

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Somewhere in your columns there should be room for a dissertation or an editorial or a news note on the careless flipping of burning cigarette stubs by grown-ups, and the careless playing with fire and matches by children, particularly at this time of year. Numerous fires are being started because of the dry condition of grass and leaves. In the Arnold Arboretum valued ornamental specimens are growing in areas that are highly inflammable. The following few facts should give you sufficient material to help us combat this menace now.

It is now 1 p. m., and we have had three fires in the Arboretum since 8 o'clock this morning, all started thoughtlessly or maliciously. Two of these caused little damage except burning over areas of grass (but the Fire Department had to put out one of them). The third fire, possibly caused by a carelessly flipped cigarette butt from a passing car, destroyed 35 Chinese spruce trees which are unusually rare in this country. These particular trees happened to be the oldest of their type in America, being 33 years old and anywhere from 15 to 25 feet tall. The fire went rapidly through leaves and high grass and didn't last much longer than 15 minutes but destroyed 35 of the best and oldest specimens of these trees in this country. Though it is difficult to gauge the actual value in dollars and cents of such splendid specimens, an estimate of three to four thousand dollars would not be much amiss, for once a rapid fire like that burns the upper branches of a tree, it is killed completely.

Small boys may be responsible, since on Sunday six fires were reported within the Arboretum grounds, and we have found from experience that such fires usually occur at a time when the children are out of school. It is most discouraging to everyone concerned when 33 years of carefully tended growth resulting in splendid mature specimens can be destroyed carelessly in 15 minutes.

DONALD WYMAN,
Horticulturist
Boston

"Sap"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Please count this family in your long list of John Gould fans. We have enjoyed his musings on the subject of maple sugaring. My husband and I decided this spring to tap a few of the nice big maples around our house. After many days, we wound up in triumph with three pints of "the best maple sirup you ever tasted."

Before we actually jumped into the sap business, we enjoyed several warm discussions as to whether or not all maple trees would yield sugar sap, and if not, which. I finally wrote to my father for the word of authority. His reply came this morning:

"You ask about the maple trees. There are two kinds (and doubtless many others): the hard maple and the soft, at least in Pennsylvania. The hard is the variety for sap and sugar and molasses.

"In S. (Shickshinny!) my father and uncle both put many hard maples around their homes. Years after, one soft and lazy spring I had an itch for maple sap—sirup or sugar. So I tapped a lot of those trees, and the sap flowed freely and filled every vessel we could scrape up. We had a big built-in coal range. I put the range to work—stoked and stoked and stoked—put every vessel suitable on top the range, and boiled and boiled and boiled, and the fumes of that sap penetrated every corner of that house from the cellar to the attic—and the days went by.

"I cannot recall that we ever got it down to sugar or even to sirup, but I do recall the looks of suffering and scorn I had from every member of the household—and a soubriquet which followed me for a long time. Can you guess it? Sap!!

"So if you want the advantage of my experience, tap only hard maple, boil on the outside of the home, when you have lots of time, fuel, and someone else to watch it. I believe, in general, the people of Pennsylvania are too wise to monkey with their maple trees."

MRS. RICHARD K. BULLOCK
Brookline, N. H.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

Achievement or Gift?

The Wide Horizon

By Paul F. Cadman
Economist of the American Bankers' Association

In an address before the Savings Conference of the Association

A crucial question which remains unanswered is the degree to which the Government can provide security for its citizens.

No one can maintain that the Government is incapable of providing any security. This would be to deny the values of public health, police protection, courts, and all similar social services.

Economic security, however, is in a different category. When the Government undertakes to provide it, there is a more definite invasion of personal rights and responsibilities. The funds cannot be conjured, legislated, or picked out of the air. The funds have to be produced.

If there were no limit to Government borrowing, we would have no problem; but even the most ardent defenders of public debt as an instrument of social policy admit that there is a limit to Government borrowing. The ultimate limit is the productivity of the country and the willingness of the taxpayer to service the debt.

* * *

There is also a limit to the extent to which taxation can take from those who produce and save. There comes a time when the burden of taxation destroys both incentive and the willingness to accumulate. Further, it is now clear that our reliance upon Government for economic security is directly related to the power which the central government wields.

Beyond a certain minimum, grants of economic security by the Government will be made at the expense of our independence and our sense of responsibility. This is a price which we dare not pay.

We are now ready to come to grips with this truth: we must make a conscious choice between political freedom and guaranteed security. The issue is not all black or all white. There is a degree of protection which the Government alone can give; but if we wish to enjoy political freedom, we must, ourselves, provide a large measure of economic security.

As a people, we have already done so. More than 42 million Americans own $130 billions worth of life insurance; more than 46 million Americans have savings accounts. Individuals in all brackets of income have invested billions in American enterprise.

A major challenge to the enterprise system is to demonstrate to the American people that money is worth something.

* * *

The majority of those who practice thrift think of their savings as their security. Banking must help to make their vision a reality. If we are wise, we will not only provide savers with facilities, but also give them every encouragement. If we are to take a strong and intelligent stand against socialization of finance, we must see that the savings of the country are not channeled into Government credit-granting agencies by our indifference and neglect.

If we are wise, we will encourage our people to create their own security to the fullest possible extent. This is neither to deny nor to belittle the insurance principle. Nor is it to ignore the normal functions of democratic government. Effort, discipline, skill, and sacrifice must have their reward if man desires to maintain that freedom which is thus far the highest expression of his progress. Security is something to be achieved. It is not the product of the ballot or of Government bounty. It is an attribute of an independent and responsible citizenry. It is an index of national character.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men, . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Cloistered Virtues

I cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue, unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and sees her adversary, but slinks out of the race, where that immortal garland is to be run for, not without dust and heat.—JOHN MILTON, in "Areopagitica."

A Gold Brick for G. I. Joe?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Neal Stanford

Secretary Ickes's plan to give the war plants as bonus pay to the returning soldiers has all the earmarks of brilliance. It would kill two birds with one stone: The Doughboys would get their bonuses, and the Government would be rid of the plants. Everybody would be happy. But would they?

Let us do a little figuring. The Government is estimated to have invested $15,500,000,000 in new plants and new machinery. But perhaps $5,500,000,000 of this is for the manufacture of such items as smokeless powder, ammunition, and shipways for which there is no peacetime market and which the Government might have to keep in stand-by condition just in case the United Nations don't stay united.

That means that G. I. Joe, Jr., would only get $10,000,000,000 worth of war plants and machinery. A lot of money, Joe, Jr., could retire on it and live quite comfortably, thank you. But unfortunately plants aren't money. And, unfortunately, Joe, Jr., will have to share this legacy with his 9,999,999 brothers and sisters.

Now divide $10,000,000,000 among 10,000,000 persons, and no matter how you do it, it still comes out $1,000 apiece. Joe, Jr., won't be so rich, after all.

He could buy an automobile, make a down payment on a home, a small business, a farm. But Joe, Jr., under Mr. Ickes's plan, wouldn't get cash. He'd get stock in a vast holding company. Presumably he wouldn't get any money at all right off the bat. After the plants got going, after they had produced needed civilian goods, after these were marketed, he might get his first dividend.

"Ummm. Dividends. Not bad," says Joe, Jr. But don't buy a house or a car, Joe, on anticipated dividends. We'll be generous and say this huge holding company starts paying off after the first six months. We'll also be generous and say it pays 5 per cent. That's not a bad return for your money.

But what's it to Joe who only holds $1,000 worth of stock? Semiannually, it's only $25. Annually, it's still only $50. He still can't buy that house, that business, that farm, pay for the baby.

So what will Joe do? I've a sneaking suspicion what Joe will do. And many of his brothers and sisters won't wait six months to do it. They will sell their stock, dump it on the market, get rid of it—anything to get a little cash in hand, some money in the bank.

It's rude to point—but it should be pointed out that it's just possible, now that Joe's decided to sell his shares, he won't be able to get $1,000 for the stock he holds. Assuming these plants won't be Government subsidized, that once started they will take their chance in the competitive field, it's possible—as every holder of a share of stock knows—that the value of the stock may fall.

It defeats the whole purpose of Ickes's plan, but I would like to suggest that if the Government wants to give the veterans $1,000, it give them $1,000. Then if the veterans want to invest in business enterprises, let them invest in something of their own choice. Perhaps they'd rather own a few shares of General Motors or General Electric than of this Government-inspired competitor. Of course, if the Government will guarantee dividends—and good ones—which G. M. and G. E. can't—then Joe, Jr., might hang on to the Government plant stock. But that was not supposed to be part of Ickes's plan.

I asked a big little businessman the other day what he thought of Ickes's plan. You know what would happen? he asked. The day after the Government turned those war plants over to the veterans, those very veterans would turn around and sell them to me and my competitors. And they'd beg us to take them at half the value the Government put on them.

Where's the managerial skill in this country? It's in private enterprise. Some of it, of course, has been drafted both in the Army and to supervise war production. But when the war's over it will want to get back to building up its own business again.

And another thing about this plan to set up a vast holding company that would have title to the plants and machinery bought and built with the people's money for war purposes. This holding company for more than one-tenth of the Nation's productive capacity to be established by Act of Congress would be monopoly magnified to the nth degree. What the Government is fighting with its right hand it would be fostering with its left. These Government plants are estimated to include nearly all of the Nation's synthetic rubber capacity, nearly all of its high-octane gas capacity, most of its magnesium capacity, 90 per cent of its aircraft capacity, 50 per cent of its aluminum capacity. Monopoly? By any other name it would smell.

What Joe, Jr., wants after this war is not a $1,000 bonus in cash, not a $1,000 bonus in stock, not a $1,000 gold brick of any kind. What he wants is assurance of a job with a weekly pay envelope attached. A job in these reconverted war plants rather than a share in them. A weekly pay envelope instead of a semiannual dividend. Take-home pay of $75 a week or more instead of unearned income of $25 semiannually. He'd take both, but the job comes first.

A Close-Up of a Great Statesman

By Richard L. Strout

LONDON

Winston Churchill, seen in America in a panoply of crowds and cheers, is a world figure. Churchill, seen in the House of Commons, is something more—an expert parliamentarian in environment he loves: as inseparable from his instrument as an engineer from his locomotive.

A debate has proceeded for four hours and it is time for the Prime Minister to reply. There he sits on the famous "front bench." The drafty, mellow old building, ornately decorated, makes an oblong hall. Rows of red-leather "benches" face each other across a green carpet. Under the press gallery, as we look down, is a table at which speakers stand, with ceremonial dispatch boxes on either side. Every appurtenance has a meaning linked with tradition, like the sacerdotal adjuncts of a cathedral. A great gold mace rests in front.

This is Churchill's home. Here he has made his greatest speeches. Now he awaits his turn. He slumps far down on the red leather and puts his short feet up on a table edge before him. Now four other pairs of feet are on the table edge, too, from the Ministers beside him—the feet of some of the most famous politicians in England. Only here does an American emotionally realize that Churchill is a member of the Government team comprising a sort of executive committee of the House of Commons. He is not the executive team himself, as Roosevelt is under the Presidential system.

Churchill's shoes are black, gleaming, and apparently fastened by zippers. He is a stocky, rotund figure, neatly clothed. His trousers are dark stripes, his coat and vest black. He wears a black bow tie. There is a touch of Eton schoolboy in his figure and costume. A heavy gold chain crosses his middle. He wears a gold signet ring on his third finger, right hand. He makes notes with a big gold fountain pen. His linen is fresh and gleaming white. Three corners of a folded handkerchief protrude from his coat.

These are details. His face is thin. There is a hush as he rises now and stands quietly beside the table.

His face has an odd contrast. It has a chubby hardness. It is half kewpie-doll, half bulldog—all English. He stands with a slight stoop. His head sits tight on his shoulders. There is a fluff of hair at the back and side of his head. Foreshortened from the gallery, there is an instant's disappointment because he looks small and portly. Then he speaks, and suddenly dominates the chamber.

Churchill's talking now. He apologizes for his late arrival. As the members know, he has "other matters." [Laughter.] He is characteristically deferential and respectful to the House.

He is talking about the forthcoming conference of Dominion Prime Ministers. His notes are in front of him. They are written in indented paragraphs—like poetry in irregular stanzas. He uses them for points of departure. He is dealing with a mighty subject—Empire relations. Few things are closer to his heart. It is one of his great speeches.

He stands with his hands on a dispatch box, leaning forward, looking over the tops of his horn-rims. Now he stands with his hands grasping his coat lapels with a firm grip, like a man going up a rope ladder. His voice has its characteristic thickness. There's a half-affected hesitation, a sort of studied stutter. He alternates humor with eloquence. Eloquence is a strange thing. It is only half the words a man utters. The other half is the man himself. In Churchill it is his character and a sort of ferocity of faith that lies in him. The chamber follows him breathless till he is through. The members cry approval. Churchill has made another speech.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months ... $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City 18.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ... 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18
Chicago ... 333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1
Detroit, 3-101 General Motors Building, Detroit 2
Miami ... 1239 Ingraham Building, Miami 32
St. Louis ... 411 Olive Street, St. Louis 1
Kansas City ... 1002 Walnut Street, Kansas City 6
San Francisco, 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5
Los Angeles, 650 S. Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14
Seattle ... 1326 Fifth Avenue, Seattle 1
London ... Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Geneva ... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City 18.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.
WESTERN: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14.
SAN FRANCISCO: 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.